The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Death of the American Minister at Paris.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to Quebec. The news we receive by telegraph.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 1 A. M. of the 4th.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 7 P. M. of the 4th.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

A Paris telegram of the 4th briefly announces that Mr. MASON, the American Minister, died on the 3d, of apoplexy.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

PROGRESS OF REPAIRS—THE STEAMER TO SAIL FOR PORTLAND ON THE 20TH INST.—COMING TO NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

After numerous conflicting reports about the *Great Eastern's* movements, it is at last understood that she will leave Holyhead for Portland, Maine, about Oct. 20, as before advertised. The Directors, at a meeting last evening, succeeded in reconciling the widely diverse opinions and actions which have so long menaced the interests of the Company, to this extent—that they will keep faith with the public, and send the ship to Portland, as agreed. They will afterwards send her to New-York, without doubt, and show her as long as it will pay. Whoever has seen this wonder of the world will congratulate the New Yorkers that she is soon to be at their very doors. She can go over the bar when light, but will probably lie in the East River, near Port Morris, which is, perhaps, as convenient to the mass of people as if she were in the harbor. Such a step will pay the Company amply. While the ship has been lying near Weymouth, rather an out of the way place, an average of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven persons have visited her daily. She would doubtless attract as many in New-York for at least a month, which would yield some forty to fifty thousand dollars. The curious, *i. e.*, everybody, for one hundred and fifty miles around, could visit New-York, *do* the *Great Eastern*, and return home in a day. No doubt the railway companies will get up cheap excursions, as they are doing here, to their own and the public's advantage.

A report has been circulated that the *Great Eastern* is, or would be, chartered by Government to carry troops to China. I am officially informed that no such arrangement had been seriously contemplated.

It is also stated in several morning papers that a suit has been commenced between Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and the Company, to ascertain who is to pay the damages caused by the late explosion. No such suit has been undertaken, and the Company have at last decided that it would be folly to commence one. Besides the facts elicited in the late trial, showing that Mr. RUSSELL was not responsible, there are others which settle the question. Mr. RUSSELL was a guest on board; at least the letter upon the authority of which he acted was as straightforward an invitation as I have ever read, though it was not absolutely formal. Again, the Company had gone through forms at the Custom-house, in clearing the vessel, which render Mr. RUSSELL's responsibibity impossible.

The trial trip is to occur on or abont the 8th of October. The vessel will run perhaps 800 miles to sea, and back to Holyhead. It is decided that there will be no passengers on board. A few engineering and other guests of the Directors and builders, together with the officers and crew, will constitute the whole ship's company. It will be, therefore, strictly a trial trip, and its conduct and results will neither be interfered with nor misrepresented by the miscellaneous crowd which succeeded in coming aboard at the Nore.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and his son, Mr. N. S. RUSSELL, will go to America in the *Great Eastern*, and will spend some time in examining our ship-yards and machine shops.

I regret to say that Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the great engineer, is dangerously ill. It is feared that he will soon follow his compeer, BRUNEL.

TUBAL CAIN.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The directors of the *Great Eastern* have finally decided that the ship shall not go to Southampton, but shall leave Portland on her trial trip Oct. 8, arriving at Holyhead about the 11th.

If the trial is successful it is still intended to dispatch the vessel to America on the 20th. No passengers are to be taken on the trial trip. It is said that the maximum number of revolutions shall be obtained from both engines before proceeding to sea with passengers. During the trip from the Thames the paddles never exceeded 8½ and the screw 32 revolutions per minute, and to obtain the maximum speed, the paddles must go 14 revolutions.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

All the six Plenipotentiaries were present at the Conference on the 3d, at which articles of peace were read over.

The Paris *Patrie* reasserts that the peace treaty will be signed within a few days at Zurich. The treaty will confirm the cession of Lombardy and contain a settlement of the Lombardy debt. There will be three instruments of peace, the first between France and Austria, another between France and Sardinia, and the third between the three Powers. Central Italian affairs are to be settled by the Congress.

It is asserted at Paris that the Austrian Government consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Piedmont, from four hundred million francs to little more than half that sum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY—LETTER FROM KOSSUTH—GENERAL AND FINANCIAL.

The London *Times* has another sharp editorial on the San Juan difficulty; it rejoices at Gen. Scott's mission to the Pacific, and trusts in a peaceful solution of the question. It characterizes Gen. HARNEY's proceedings as something new in military achievement, and denounces the filibustering and lawless promoters of the enterprise and its fighting leader. The *Times* argues that the Treaty undoubtedly gives the island to England, and counsels the American Government in all friendship and sincerity not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class, by contesting the rights which appear too strong for sophistry to overturn.

The English papers publish an interesting letter from KOSSUTH, expressing keenest grief at the Villafranca arrangement at the moment when the deliverance of his country was within reach. He says he returns to England again a poor exile, only ten years older, from bitter pangs of disappointment. He derives some consolation, however, from the events of the war, and is strengthened in the conviction that Hungary will yet be free. He states that he insisted on a double stipulation on behalf of the Hungarian prisoners of war who were enrolled under his banner, viz., that of amnesty, and that of exemption from further Austrian military service. France has obtained these conditions from Austria.

The cable for the telegraph from Aden to Kurrachee had been dispatched from Liverpool, and was expected to be laid by the middle of January, when communication between London and Calcutta will be completed. The length of the new shipment is 1,900 knots, and the electricians report it to be in a high state of perfection.

The Earl of Jersey had died in London, aged 87 years.

The London builders' strike continues unadjusted, and although the masters profess to have ten thousand men working under the terms of the Anti-Society Declaration, matters look quite threatening for a continuance of the strike.

The transport ship *Clara*, with nearly 400 soldiers, wives and children, had a narrow escape from wreck in the Channel. She ran on a rock, but got off and reached Plymouth, leaking badly.

The *Times* says that agents of the French, Austrian and Sardinian Governments have been soliciting tenders from the leading English iron-founders for a very large number of rifled cannon.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

The London Money Market showed no material change, but the demand had been active to meet the payments maturing on the 4th. Consols had been slightly depressed by the American difficulty, but had recovered firmness.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The *Daily News'* City Article says: "The Funds improved on Tuesday afternoon, and closed at an advance of nearly one-quarter. The rise was caused chiefly by the state of the Money market, the effect of the American difficulty, and of the uncertainty as to the results of the Zurich Conference, being thus counteracted. Although Tuesday was the 4th of the month, good bills were done at a fraction below the minimum. Additional gold was taken to the Bank, making an aggregate of £374,000 since last returns.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The Funds opened on Tuesday without animation, but there was a more confident feeling before the close. The purchases during the day were rather numerous, and the San Juan difficulty seemed no longer to receive attention. Some cause of anxiety might have been found in the report that it seems likely to be the policy of the Papal Government to precipitate the conflict in Romagna, but these were counteracted by good accounts from the Paris Bourse.

The continued influx of gold to the Bank likewise neutralized every adverse consideration. Tuesday being the 4th of the month, the payments were heavy. The temporary demand for money has now entirely subsided, and the best paper can now be discounted with ease at 2¼ per cent. Railway shares, &c., continue dull, but well supported. Paris letters mention an increased demand for money."

FRANCE.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—A BELLIGERENT ORDER OF THE DAY.

Lord COWLEY had quitted Paris for Biarritz, in order, it is said, to arrange with Count WALEWSKI for a joint expedition to China.

Another authority says the visit has reference to England's policy regarding the proposed Congress. The Emperor remains at Biarritz till Oct. 10, and will stop two days at Bordeaux, *en route* for Paris. Another speech is anticipated at Bordeaux. The French Army of Observation will winter in the Peninsula.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree admitting brandies extracted from molasses direct into France from Mayotte in French vessels, duty free.

The King of the Belgians left Marseilles the 3d inst., *en route* to Switzerland.

Orders have been received at Brest to prepare large quantities of provisions, supposed to be for the China expedition.

The statement that France had abandoned her pretensions in Cochin-China was contradicted, and it is rumored that the forces there are to be reinforced from the squadron for China.

There is nothing authentic as to the French expedition to China, but a variety of rumors. It is supposed it will be more particularly of a military character, its control having been given to the Minister of War. The latest intelligence says preparations were suspended, and indications of backing down were apparent.

Marshal NIEL on joining the troops at Toulouse issued an order of the day which was construed into an admission that peace was not likely to be long maintained.

The Paris Flour market had been animated, and advanced 2 francs per sack. Wheat was also dearer both in Paris and the Provincial markets. The Silk markets were dull. Brandies had again risen in the Paris market. The vintage was progressing, and the accounts are generally unfavorable.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says nothing is heard on every side but preparations for war. Not a single man in the French army has yet been sent home on renewable furlough, and only those entitled to discharge in December next have obtained it. Not a single ship has been dismantled, and active measures of defence are progressing at the ports. He gives a similar picture of operations in Austria and Sardinia.

It was rumored in Paris that the Chinese anti-European movement had extended itself to Japan and Cochin-China.

Gen. CHANGARNIER had returned to Paris from Belgium.

Gen. CANROBERT and the Duke of MAGENTA had resumed command in their respective military districts.

A Marseilles telegram says the number of the French forces on the frontiers of Morocco was 20,000. It is reported that their operations are not to be confined to the frontiers of Algeria, but will occupy a portion of the territory of Morocco, of which Ouhda is the centre, and from which incursions by the Moors have taken place.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyantly on the 4th at 69.75.

A Paris letter says that the King of the Belgians' visit to Biarritz, made to arrange the Belgian debt to France, was a failure. Alternatives were put to him, being that if he did not proceed with the fortifications at Antwerp, nothing would be said about the debt; but if the works were commenced, payment would be enforced.

ITALY.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF SARDINIA—INCREASING DISQUIETUDE IN ITALY.

The Sardinian Government had sent a circular note to its representatives at European Courts for communication to the various Goverments.

The documents forcibly sets forth the arguments in favor of a strong and independent kingdom of upper Italy, sufficiently strong to keep in check the domineering tendencies of Austria. Such a State would, it is urged, tranquilize the mind of Europe and fulfil the first wishes of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off a tyrannical Government.

It is asserted that the Pope, on hearing the answer the King of Sardinia gave to the deputation from the Romagna, ordered that the Sardinian Minister be tendered his passports, and it is further reported that at the news of the cessation of all intercourse between Rome and Piedmont, a collision between the Swiss and neutral stations took place at Cattolica.

The Sardinian journals speak of an insurrectionary movement having shown itself at Palermo.

The celebration of MANIN's death at Padua led to several arrests, and some priests are said to be in prison.

The Savoy cross and Sardinian standard had been hoisted on the old Palace at Florence and also on all public buildings.

The Bologna Provisional Government at Bologna had issued a decree stating that in future every public act shall be headed thus: "Under the reign of his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL." The Tuscany decrees of a like nature were promulgated. GARIBALDI had been received with enthusiasm at Bologna.

The garrison at Ancona is said to have been reinforced.

Letters from Naples say the King had offered to lend troops to the Pope, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French.

The reported insurrection in the Abruzzi is contradicted.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Italian affairs are approaching a crisis, and, refers to the Circular of the Sardinian Government, and quotes the order of the day just issued by General FANTI, the Commander-in-Chief of Central Italy, who promises that the tri-color of Italy, preceded by the old Cross of Savoy, will precede them in the fresh battles, and will forever free Italy from the stranger.

GARIBALDI has also issued an address, summoning the Italians of the Legations to arms. A collision is shortly expected, and some think it will be produced by the Papal troops invading Romagna.

SPAIN.

SETTLEMENT OF MISUNDERSTANDING WITH ENGLAND.

The communications between the Spanish and English Governments came to a perfectly satisfactory termination.

The Madrid *Correspondence Autografa* announces that provision will be made in the budget for an army of 100,000 men, and discretionary power will be left with the Government to increase the number.

It is asserted that England will offer no opposition to any measures Spain may take against Morocco.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian *Correspondence* asserts that there is in Vienna no journal of a semi-official character.

It also denies the reported wedding of a Prince o the Imperial House.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor was expected at Warsaw on the 15th October, and it was reported that the Russian Ministers in England, France, Russia and Austria had received orders to meet him there for conference.

BRAZIL.

Rio, Janeiro dates are to Sept. 8. There is no political news. The Emperor was about to make a provincial tour.

Coffee was unchanged. Firsts 6$000 to 6$300 stock 135,000 bags. Exports to the United States since last mail 80,000 bags. Exchange on London 24¾.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 28,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and 6,000 to exporters. The market closed steady but quiet, with holders offering freely, though not pressing sales. Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.: Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.

STATE OF TRADE.

At Manchester there was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS had a declining tendency, and prices were slightly lower, except for CORN. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that FLOUR is quiet, and 6d.@1s. lower ₱ sack and barrel. WHEAT declined 2d. CORN quiet, but steady. No quotations are given. Some authorities say BREADSTUFFS were generally slow of sale, but that prices were unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK dull but steady. BACON quiet. LARD steady, with a better demand at 55s. 6d.@56s. TALLOW firm; Butchers' Association 56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POTASHES firm at 27s. 9d.@28s.; Pearls quiet at 28s. SUGAR steady. RICE dull. COFFEE quiet. Fish and Linseed OILS unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 35s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. CORN firm, with considerable business in floating cargoes. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE dull. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE firm. TALLOW, 57s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. PIG IRON steady at 51s. 6d.; there was a vague rumor of a strike among the iron miners.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 4th at 95¾@95⅞ for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 36@35 dis.; Illinois Central Sevens, 84⅓; New-York Central Shares, 70@72; Erie Shares, 4@6; do. 3d Mortgage Bonds, 56@58; and other bonds, 15@20.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 5—P. M.

COTTON steady; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and for export. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 5—Noon.

CONSOLS 95¾@95⅞ for money, and 95⅞ for account.

FROM KANSAS.

The Vote on the Constitution—The State Election—The County Fair—Kansas Squashes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1859.

The returns of the vote on the adoption of the Constitution come in slowly, but we think the majority in favor of it will reach five thousand.

The contest for State officers is growing rather interesting to outsiders. In this county, and a majority of the counties south of the Kaw River, CHAS. ROBINSON is their first choice for Governor. In Leavenworth the County Convention broke up in a row. It proved there was a tie between the friends of H. J. ADAMS and of H. P. JOHNSON for Governor. The two factions separated into different halls, where they each chose a set of delegates to the State Convention that meets at Topeka next Wednesday. They will probably be all admitted or all rejected, and thus their vote will be neutralized in either case. The whole affair seems unfortunate, and will rather serve to prevent that city from getting any candidate upon the State ticket.

I understand that Doniphan and Atchison Counties are about evenly divided between ADAMS and JOHNSON. This Mr. ADAMS was the nominee under the Leavenworth Constitution, and he was elected by the full vote of the party; but it is said in many quarters that he lacks back bone for a Governor, especially in times of an emergency, but, on the whole, a very exemplary man and an accomplished gentleman. He will always be a favorite candidate with the people—will always secure quite as much popularity as he deserves.

As to H. P. JOHNSON, his popularity throughout the Territory is much more recent. Generally, he is believed to be much better fitted by nature for raising Durham cattle than for governing the people of Kansas. He is a good stump speaker, however, and tells his story well, and to fill all the time throws in a Methodist sermon on the Sabbath.

CHAS. ROBINSON, the old Governor of Topeka notoriety, needs no new indorsement. He has been before the people for the last four years, and is as dear to them to-day as he ever was. Next Wednesday will prove it, and the people's delegates will select according to merit as well as availability.

The County Fair here on the 6th and 7th inst. is generally spoken of in the highest terms. It was the first in the County, and the first of any note in the Territory.

In the vegetable department I noticed five large squashes that grew from the same seed. Their aggregate weight was near five hundred pounds, and the heaviest one weighed 132 pounds. There were beets on exhibition over twenty-four inches in circumference, and other vegetables that would put to shame *the best* efforts of the other States.

The address of T. D. THACHER was appropriate—well chosen, well delivered, and met with the most universal applause. The exhibition closed with a display of female equestrianism, the best rider being rewarded by a new saddle. The saddle was given to a young country girl of some fourteen years, although there were over twenty competitors entered the ring.

RANDOLPH.

Sandwich Islands.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS—THE VOLCANO OF MAUI—OPIUM TRADE, ETC.

We have received dates from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 27. The Honolulu papers have the following notices of the results of explorations among the islands west of the Sandwich group:

The Hawaiian bark *Gambia* recently visited Necker Island, French Frigate group, Maro Reef, Laysan, Lisiansky, the Pearl and Hermes group and Ocean Island; passed over Long Shoals, and a shoal thirty miles west by north from the French Frigate group. About forty miles to the northward and westward of the Pearl and Hermes group, discovered a shoal not laid down on the charts. In lat. 28° 16′ N., lon. 177° 12′ W., discovered an extensive reef, inclosing two islands and a number of islets and rocks.

The volcano at Maui was not so active as at last accounts. The lava stream has cooled so that horses cross and recross without difficulty. A long point has been formed, running out into the sea at Kiholo, with a depth of water at the outer edge of 63 fathoms, and the liquid rock is still dropping out seaward.

The *Polynesian* says of the Opium trade: The importations of this narcotic are on the increase. By the last two arrivals, over 3,700 taels have been imported, amounting to some 5,500 ounces in weight. It would perhaps be well for the authorities to inquire what becomes of all this, and whether its use is becoming prevalent among the natives.

The American schooner *Sophia*, Capt. JACOB G. HOMER, which sailed from Honolulu, for the Amoor River, on a trading voyage one year ago last March, is missing. From the Amoor, after having disposed of her cargo, she proceeded to Shanghai, where she took in cargo and sailed last August for another voyage to the Amoor, since which time she has not been heard of.

From Hayti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE IN A STATE OF SIEGE—TRIALS AT CAPE HAYTIEN—EARTHQUAKE.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says:

"Port-au-Prince advices to Oct 1, represent the city still to be in a state of siege; the excitement was abating, however."

An arrival at this City states that the leader of the last attempted revolution has landed at Cape Haytien. There are about twenty-five of the revolutionists in jail, undergoing trial. Some of them, no doubt, will be shot, and others be sent to the United States.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au-Prince on the 17th ult., at 7:10 P. M.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DEATH OF JOHN Y. MASON, AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Dedication of the Church of St. Aloysius—Sermon by Archbishop Hughes—The San Juan Question—General News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. J. Y. MASON, our Minister to Paris, has produced a profound sensation here. Rumor is already supplying his place. It is said that Secretary FLOYD will go to Paris, and that Mr. FAULKNER will come into the Cabinet.

Private advices from London state that Mr. BENJAMIN failed to raise a dollar for the Tehuantepec enterprise. He wanted three millions. The BARINGS positively refused a dollar. Mr. PEABODY took the matter under consideration, but only *pro forma*.

Consul CAMPBELL is reported to be exceedingly popular as an officer.

Major BELGER, United States Quartermaster, has returned from the Southwest, where he has been employed in purchasing horses for the army. He secured four hundred superior animals at low figures.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS.

DEDICATION SERVICES—THE SERMON.

The dedication of the St. Aloysius Church, to-day, attracted a vast concourse of citizens, clergy and laity, including the President of the United States, Secretaries TOUCEY and FLOYD, Attorney-General BLACK and Senator DOUGLAS. The crowd within the church was estimated at three thousand, and there were as many more outside. Richmond, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York were largely represented.

This Church has been erected by the Jesuits, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and Gonzaga College, which is to be attached, will cost as much more. In internal architectural beauty it is said not to be surpassed by any church in the world. Over the altar is a magnificent painting by BRUMEDI, the fresco artist of the United States Capitol, representing St. ALOYSIUS receiving the first sacrament from St. CHARLES BORROMEO, Archbishop of Milan. The side paintings are from Cuba, and were painted by one of the Society specially for this edifice. Father SESTINE is the architect.

The dedication services were performed by Father VILLIGER, of Belgium, now of the Georgetown College, and Provincial of the Jesuits in America, assisted by the Rev. JOHN EARLY, President of the Georgetown College; the Rev. N. YOUNG, Dominican; the Rev. ——, of Ohio, Dominican Provincial; Fathers BLOCKS and RIDER, of Philadelphia, and the clergy and ecclesiastics of Washington and Georgetown. The following order of ceremonies was observed:

1. Blessing.
2. Procession around the exterior of the Church.
3. Miserere—Chant.
4. Litany of the Saints at the foot of the high altar.
5. Chant.
6. Procession through the interior of the Church.
7. Psalms—Chant.
8. Grand march from the Prophete—MEYERBEER.
9. Mass—HAYDN.
10. Gloria—HAYDN.
11. Laudamus (quartette)—DIABELLI.
12. Sermon.
13. Credo—HAYDN.
14. Offertorium, Alma Virgo—Soprano Solo, with chorus—HUMMEL.
15. Sanctus—HAYDN.
16. "The Heavens are Telling," chorus from the "Creation"—HANDEL.
17. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament—Tautum Ergo.

The music was not the least attractive feature in the ceremonies—Messrs. DAWSON and FRENCH leading the choir, assisted by Mrs. YOUNG, of the Bettinian Cathedral. Miss FRENCH and Miss MAJORS also sustained themselves well in solos, while several hundred fine voices swelled the chorus. Prof. WEBER, of the U. S. Marine Band, presided over the instruments.

Archbishop HUGHES, robed in his purple cassock, rocket and stole, ascended the pulpit at five minutes before 12 o'clock, and delivered the dedication sermon. Though not in good voice, his delivery was clear, and his words were distinctly heard in every part of the church.

SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

"How terrible is this place. This is no other but the house of God and the gate of heaven."—Genesis xxviii., 17.

The dedication of a Catholic Church, dearly beloved brethren, is not at this day an event of rare occurrence. From the period when freedom was proclaimed throughout the land, religion also was emancipated from every hindrance to its progress; and we have seen it through the period of our own lives, extending with the extension of population, and increasing with every increase, until wherever the country is inhabited you will find, from point to point throughout the land, churches dedicated as this has been to-day, bearing upon its summit the cross, the symbol of man's redemption. Indeed, so frequently has this ceremony taken place that we can number, within the last thirty years, no less than two thousand occasions on which it has been performed; and to-day, also, in the capital of the United States, another temple has been consecrated to the service of the Living God. To-day the zealous and devoted Fathers of the Society of Jesus may feel compensated for the anxieties and toils with which they have prosecuted this noble undertaking. To-day the generous friends who have contributed their offerings to aid its construction, behold in this beautiful edifice the fruit of all their labors and privations; and they, too, must feel compensated, because these contributions, whether small or great, have been consecrated in the consecration of this temple, not unworthy of the end for which it has been founded and completed. To-day you behold the successful accomplishment in this magnificent structure, worthy of Him to whom it has just been consecrated. The Archbishop then proceeded to explain that in the Catholic Church it was customary to dedicate temples under the patronage of some distinguished servant of God. In early times, the divine mysteries had been celebrated upon the tombs of the martyrs; in after times, the Churches were consecrated under their patronage. Nay, it had not been altogether unusual to dedicate them under the invocation and aid of those celestial spirits whom God from time to time had sent, bearers of messages of mercy and instruction, to our fallen race. He instanced the Churches of St. Gabriel and St. Raphael, adding that it was not to be forgotten that the dedication of a Church was, and must be essentially, to God, and to God alone. To none other could a Church be dedicated and consecrated than to the eternal Creator of the Universe, for his glory and for the benefit of mankind. Still, in accordance with this usage, this Church had also its selected patron from the ranks of the servants of God; nor could a more fitting name be chosen, when it was considered that this temple would be in connection with an institution of Christian learning, than that of St. Aloysius. He had been, so to speak, all over the Church the favorite patron of youth, and no model had ever been deemed so appropriate for the imitation of the young as that presented in the life of Aloysius. Religion was the link that bound earth to Heaven. It was the bond, the sweet and gentle bond, that united man with his God. And yet in this life it was not a single element. It was composed of a two-fold character Internal religion, or that pertaining to the soul or spirit man, would be sufficient if man were a pure spirit. There would then be no necessity for any homage save the homage of the spirit. Were man, on the other hand, only a body, he would be an irrational creature, and therefore wholly incapable of religion. But he was body and soul united, and hence it was that religion was necessary, both of a visible and an invisible order. In this connection the speaker forcibly and earnestly combated the idea which had sometimes prevailed, to the effect that God, if a pure Spirit, could receive no worship except the worship of the Spirit; that the whole universe was his appropriate temple; that the man who knew God, was disposed to adore Him in spirit and in truth, found his temple wherever he might be, and that as the heaven of heavens did not contain the majesty of the Creator, it was superstitious to attempt to restrict Him within walls constructed by the hands of man. He contended that this was but one view of the subject, not sustained either by revelation, reason, or the experiences of the human race. It was well understood, indeed, that God was a spirit; that no species of matter could render homage to him except through the medium of a spirit. The soul and body were united. God was the author of both. We could easily imagine that in the Garden of Eden there was no necessity for outward forms of religion. Obedience was the only recognition which God then claimed from his creatures; but when sin entered into the world, and man violated his fidelity to his God, he was expelled from that garden of delights—the very earth itself was cursed on account of his sin; and immediately they saw the beginning of religion, binding the acts of the soul and body together; and, coming down to the time of the Patriarchs. In the instance of the text, Jacob was not content merely to harbor in his soul the thoughts he spoke, but by an external act he gave them fitting utterance. The Archbishop next cited the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple of Solomon, the construction of which God himself had ordained, and for which he had himself given the most detailed directions, when Solomon prostrated himself before the altar, and, with hands and eyes stretched towards Heaven, made that beautiful prayer. So far from being offended by the material of which the temple was constructed, God was pleased to make himself visibly present in a cloud of smoke that veiled the whole heavens. Even in captivity, the Israelites learnted from divine teachings, that while prayer and adoration might be offered everywhere, in God's sanctuaries, nevertheless, prayers were more acceptable than elsewhere. There were one or two passages in the course of the New Testament which had sometimes been construed as tending to discountenance outward observances of religion, but it was to be noted that these were occasioned by peculiar circumstances, and nowhere amounted to a prohibition of the building of churches. If we descended to the period when the Church began to spread in the Roman Empire, we found that the first temple was the private house of a new convert to the faith. The next were the caverns of the earth, the subterranean arteries of the great capital, where now were the catacombs in which we may wander mile after mile. Since proscription was removed, they beheld Christian temples springing up in every country where the name of Christ was known, and rearing their towers and spires to the very clouds of Heaven. And such had been the consequence which had marked the progress of religion everywhere. Churches, indeed, had multiplied, but faith had remained one,—one in its teachings, one in its priesthood. And even among the most barbarous nations, however plunged in the errors of idolatry, the primitive instincts of man were always preserved, and the idea of external manifestations combined with internal religion was never lost. But apart from all these considerations, he would remind his Catholic hearers that there were noble inducements for them to venerate the temple of God into which they entered to-day for the first time, and to cherish their privilege of mingling together in public adoration here. They knew the doctrines of the Church with respect to the sanctuary. They knew who reposed upon that shrine, present though not visible in his Divine nature. To them there was a precept of their religion, apart from any consideration which he had offered. To them God had set apart a day of rest, that they might cease from their toils; that they might throng to their temples, forget the injustice of the world, forget persecution sustained—in short, prepare themselves to enter, and lay their petitions at the feet of their God; and going away, they would be soothed with the contemplation of the patience, the forgiveness of Him who rested upon the altar, and who had shed the last drop of His blood for the redemption of us all. Sanctified thus, at the same time that the Church is sanctified, they would adore their God in spirit and in truth; and after having served God through the brief period of man's life—added the Archbishop, in conclusion—your bodies will again return to dust, but the immortal spirit at that moment will soar to those eternal mansions of that Church triumphant, where there need be no more faith, no more hope, no more mystery, no more trials, but on the contrary, there we shall mingle with the sons of God, and mingle with the angels, in the possession of eternal happiness, which will be in the enjoyment of charity, of love of God, in the eternal adoration of the Creator, and in communion with those of the same faith who are yet struggling to reach that happy end for which we were all created.

After labor to refreshment was the word, and the dinner, served up at the residence of Father STONESTREET, was all an Archbishop or even a Pope could have desired. The services of GAUTIER were called into requisition, and all the art *cuisine* was exhausted in its preparation. Suffice it to say, the vesper bell still found the ecclesiastics around the festive board.

It is the intention of Archbishop HUGHES to spend a week here, with a view to an examination of the interior of the Capitol, prior to fixing upon the plan for the new cathedral to be erected in New-York.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 16.

Whatever newspaper speculations may be indulged concerning the San Juan Island dispute, it is known that both Governments are treating the subject in a spirit of calmness, and there is nothing whatever to induce the belief that the entire matter will not be adjusted. The latest foreign advices from distinguished sources, as well as what has transpired in Washington, strengthen this assertion concerning the present state of the question.

The Democratic National Committee, of which Judge SMALLEY, of Vermont, is Chairman, and the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDINGHAM, of Ohio, and others, are Secretaries, will, early in this week, issue official notice for a meeting of the Committee in this city on the 7th December, to fix a time for the meeting of the Charleston Convention.

The plan to raise funds for the completion of the Washington National Monument, through the medium of the Post-offices throughout the United States, bids fair to be successful. Several hundred Postmasters have already notified Lieut. IVES, the Engineer in charge, that they have placed boxes within their offices for the reception of contributions, and it is believed that a very large proportion of the whole will coöperate in the project.

From some offices returns for the first month have already been received. The town of Lynn, Mass., stands at the head of the list, having contributed $46; Wheeling, Va., sent $18; Washington $17; Baltimore and Portsmouth, Va., $15 each; New-York, New-Haven, Charleston, Petersburgh, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Windsor, N. C., and Fort Smith, Ark., each about $10; Newport, R. I., Pittsburge, Pa., Augusta, La Grange and Macon, Ga., Fredericksburgh, Va., Hernando, Mississippi and Tulip, Ark., from $5 to $8. Returns from about one hundred other towns range from $5 down to five cents. If each community, where there is a post-office would every month contribute even the latter sum, a fund would accrue to the monument of over $15,000 per year.

All of the letters containing remittances are put on record, and at stated intervals the amounts received and the names of places by which they were contributed, are to be published in the principal papers of each State.

In view of the probable ratification of our new treaty with the Chinese Empire, a summary of the trade at Shanghai for the year 1858 has been made at the State Department. From this it appears that the aggregate imports amounted to nearly $34,000,000, and the aggregate exports to $59,500,000. The total value of opium imported was upwards of $23,500,000. The inward and outward tonnage shows 464 British, 153 American ships, and 515 ships of other nations.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received.

A letter from Pensacola says: The steamer *Fulton* is being taken off the beach at Santa Rosa. She is to be remodelled and thoroughly refitted, at the Navy Yard."

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

FRAUDS OF ONE OF THE OFFICERS—AN INJUNCTION—CAUSES OF DIFFICULTY.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD was arrested, to-day, for a defalcation of $15,000 in the funds of the People's Five Cents Savings Bank, of which he was Treasurer. He admits the charge. Speculation in land was the cause.

Upon an application of the Bank Commissioners, the Supreme Court this day issued a temporary injunction against the People's Five-cent Savings Bank, in Hanover-street. A deficiency has been discovered in the accounts of the Treasurer. The amount of it has not been fully ascertained, but it is hoped that the deposits will not be endangered. The Bank does only a limited business. The *Traveller* states that it has been evident for some time to those acquainted with such matters that this Bank could not, with its comparatively small amount of deposits, go on and pay, not only its expenses, but an annual dividend of five per cent. The amount of deficiency of the Treasurer will not, it is stated, exceed six thousand dollars; but the question remains to be solved, how much the payment of a dividend has trenched upon the deposits. The other Savings Banks in the city are in a safe and prosperous condition.

Destructive Fires.

MILLINERY STORE DESTROYED—$50,000 LOSS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a millinery store at the corner of Maine and Hennepin-streets, Dixon, Ill., and before it could be subdued twenty buildings occupied by business houses were destroyed. Loss $50,000. Insurance $15,000.

STABLES CONSUMED—FIFTEEN HORSES BURNED.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 16.

The large new stables attached to the United States Barracks, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night, together with 15 horses and a quantity of feed.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RUMORED ACTION WITH REGARD TO BISHOP ONDERDONK—HIS RESTORATION VOTED DOWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, October 16.

The action taken by the Episcopal Convention, now in session here, relative to the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK has not been officially made known. Contradictory rumors are in circulation, but those best informed say that a vote on the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK, taken by the House of Bishops, stood eight in favor of the restoration and twenty-five against it. Others state the vote as six to twenty-eight.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 21st was tabled yesterday. No business of interest besides that mentioned has been transacted.

Fatal Casualties.

A YOUNG LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED—DEATH OF COL. TRAIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Miss SARAH HONES, of Yonkers, N. Y., was badly crushed, this morning, at the Boston and Providence Railroad dépôt, while stepping from the New-York cars, in consequence of the sudden backing of the train. She was conveyed to the hospital, and is not expected to live.

BANGOR, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Col. ROBERT TRAIN, a prominent citizen of Frankfort, was killed, this afternoon, by falling from an altitude of fifteen feet, striking upon the wharf.

The Great Eastern.

STATEMENT OF HER AGENT—THE VESSEL IS TO VISIT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 15.

FREDERICK CUMBERLAND, Esq., agent of the *Great Eastern*, who has come to make arrangements for her reception, arrived here yesterday from Canada. He has no doubts that the steamer will leave for Portland, Me., in the latter part of October. When he left, the company did not entertain the thought of her visiting any other port in America this trip but Portland, where it was expected she would remain about three weeks.

Trotting Matches.

FLORA TEMPLE BEATS HERSELF.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 15.

A great trotting match for the citizens' purse of $2,000 came off this afternoon. *Flora Temple* won in three heats, making the best time on record—2:22½, 2:22⅛, 2:19¾.

CONTEST BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE HORSES.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 15.

On the Woodburn Course, to-day, a prize of $1,200 was won by Mr. ALEXANDER'S *Lavender*, of Kentucky, over Col. MOORE'S *Marengo*, of Tennessee. Two four-mile heats were run in 7:50 and 8:04.

TROT BETWEEN LIVE OAK AND COLUMBUS

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF FELIX SANCHEZ.

Important Decision—The Conviction of Sanchez Sustained—Newspaper Readers Not Disqualified as Jurors.

The People vs. *Felix Sanchez.*—A session of the General Term of the Supreme Court was held on Saturday—Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND being present. At the opening of the Court, Justice ROOSEVELT delivered the opinion of the Court denying the motion for a new trial lately made in the case of Felix Sanchez.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The prisoner, Sanchez, was convicted at a Court of Sessions of the crime of murder, in taking the life of one Curnon, his wife's father, on the 6th of January last, at No. 154 Sullivan-street, in the City of New-York, by stabbing him with a sword-cane through the lungs, in a manner which, according to the testimony, must have produced instantaneous death.

Before the execution of the sentence, a writ of error was sued out by the prisoner to bring the proceedings into the Supreme Court for review, in pursuance of the recent statute in relation to capital convictions in the Court of Sessions of this City, which gives to parties in such cases a right to a new trial, if the Supreme Court shall be satisfied that the verdict was against the weight of evidence or against law, or that justice requires a new trial, whether any exception shall have been taken or not in the Court below. (Laws of 1855, page 613.)

Several exceptions, however, were specifically taken at the trial, and still insisted on as grounds for reversal.

It was contended, among other objections, that the indictment was defective in not specifying the part of the body in which the wound was inflicted, and in stating only one wound to have been given instead of two.

The object of an indictment is to give to the prisoner reasonable notice of the crime with which he is charged, so that he may be enabled to prepare his defence, and also to protect him, if necessary, from a second trial for the same offence, by showing from the record the identity of the two accusations.

This indictment describes the stab as made by a sword "in and upon the body" of Curnon, inflicting upon his body "one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of three inches," of which he "instantly died." The term body, in such a connection, clearly means only that part of the human frame to which the head and limbs are attached. Of what consequence is it whether the wound was given to the left side or to the right side, below the fifth rib or above the fifth rib, or whether there were two wounds or one, if both or either were mortal? That these minute particulars are not matters of substance is evident from the well established rule that, if averred one way in the indictment, they may be proved another way on the trial. To test the objection, let us suppose that the wound, instead of three inches in depth, had turned out to be two inches and three quarters, would the legal consequence have been an acquittal? Even the musty records of antiquity furnish no authority for such a proposition. If they did, we should not feel ourselves compelled to follow it. The common law is a progressive science, and one of its leading attributes is adaptation to the circumstances and spirit of the age and to the common sense of the people, of whose actions it is made the rule, and of whose will it is the presumed exponent. The statute, too, admonishes us to disregard the mere cobwebs of former days. "No indictment shall be deemed invalid, &c., by reason of any defect or imperfection in matters of form, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."

That the defendant did not consider himself prejudiced, or likely to be prejudiced, by the alleged uncertainty of this indictment, is shown by the fact that, instead of demurring, he went to trial upon it, and had no consciousness of the supposed error until after a verdict of guilty had been pronounced, and he was instructed by his counsel to move an arrest of judgment.

There are many objections which may be taken before that cannot be taken after verdict. And the law on that point is the same in criminal as in civil cases.

The next suggestion relates to one of the jurors, who, being challenged, said that "he had read part of the statements in the papers at the time of the homicide, and had formed a preconceived idea in regard to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, but had no bias one way or the other; that his preconceived idea or impression would in no way influence his verdict, but he would be governed entirely by the evidence produced on the stand."

The Court below admitted the juror to be qualified and it is quite obvious that if jurors are on such grounds to be rejected, it will be impossible at the present day to administer justice in cases sufficiently exciting to inspire a newspaper paragraph. Every male adult over twenty-one and under sixty "in possession of his natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid, of sound judgment and well informed," (and no other can be a juror,) must read the news of the day, and must, from such reading, form some "idea or impression." If an idea or impression, therefore, is to be a disqualification, no competent juror, at the present time, can be found; for no man, in a land of newspapers, can be "well informed" without reading, or, with a "sound judgment," can read without receiving an "idea or impression."

The case of Cancemi, when last under review in the Court of Appeals, involved two propositions, one relating to the alleged improper allowance of a juror, and the other to the erroneous charge. All the judges agreed that there was an error in the charge, but all did not agree, nor was it necessary to the result that they should, that the juror was improperly admitted. In other words, all agreed in the propriety of a new trial, some on one ground, some on the other, and some on both. The decision, therefore, can hardly be considered as a controlling authority on either of the questions referred to—certainly not to support the proposition for which it is cited in the present case. In its strongest aspect it went no further than to hold, that a juror who had both "formed and expressed an opinion," which was so fixed that it would require affirmative evidence to dislodge it, was not qualified to sit as an impartial umpire between the people and the prisoner. The case of Cancemi, therefore, although it illustrates, does not dispose of that of Sanchez, and we think the principle contended for will be found so embarrassing in practice that it should rather be restricted than extended.

To understand the other points discussed by the prisoner's counsel, a brief statement of facts is necessary. Sanchez, it appears, only a few weeks previous to the homicide had been married to Curnon's daughter, and had taken up his residence in the same house with his father-in-law. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Curnon, their two daughters, and Sanchez. On the night in question he had possessed himself, for what reason does not appear, of Curnon's sword cane, or rather of the sword drawn from the cane, and, with his wife, was in the room of his father-in-law, the old people being below in the basement. Mrs. Curnon says:

My husband and I proceeded up stairs to go to bed, and found the door of the parlor, which was the room in which my husband and I slept, locked; I saw Sanchez standing by his bedside as I looked in through the small window at the head of the stairs; I said, "Feelee, open the door," which I repeated three times; but he made no reply; I then spoke to Sarah Jane, who was sitting up in the bed, and said, "Sarah Jane, open the door;" to which she answered, "He won't let me;" I put my hand to the door and gave it one shove, and it flew open; which forced me into the room; my husband must have followed me; there was no one there but Sanchez, who bounded out of the bedroom as I came in the door; he rushed upon me and stabbed me with a sword which he held in his hand; then Sarah Jane jumped out of the bed and passed him; he turned quick and gave her a stab in the shoulder; he then turned upon my husband; I saw my husband's hand raised; I saw Sanchez make a plunge at him with the sword cane; I saw but one blow; in the morning I saw my husband lying dead on the floor, &c.

Here would seem to have been, in the common acceptation of the term, no "premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," but still the act may be murder. Killing, says the statute, shall be deemed murder "when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual." Whoever recklessly uses a murderous weapon is in law responsible for the consequences. The law does not regard the want of adequate motive as a mitigation or justification, or as evidence of that species of insanity which makes the perpetrator an irresponsible machine. Mere jealousy, like hatred or malice, may explain, but cannot excuse, the wanton disregard of human life. The object of penalties is to compel men to control their depraved minds, and to teach them not to yield to frenzied passion. In this view, what defence could it be to say that some person had told the prisoner—falsely as appears—that his wife had been unfaithful? The rumor communicated to the injured husband might inflame passion, but, in the case of a "dangerous weapon," would have no tendency to show any absence of "design to effect death," so as to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. More especially was the inquiry irrelevant when the person killed, instead of being the alleged adulterer, was the father of the wife.

Is a husband, on being told of his wife's supposed infidelity, to seize a dagger, and on the instant commence stabbing every person that comes near him, and then to quote the monstrous atrocity of the act, in connection with such rumor, true or false, as evidence of insane frenzy? We think not, and that the question objected to by the public prosecutor, although it might as well have been allowed, was lawfully overruled, and that no injustice has been done by its exclusion.

The same remark applies to several other questions which were excluded by the Court below.

A point has been raised as to the testimony of the prisoner's wife, who, by consent was permitted to be sworn on his behalf, but who, when sworn, stated that her husband did not accuse her of any improper intercourse. This statement being sought to be contradicted by her answers before the Coroner, the District Attorney objected to the question, on the ground that a party cannot impeach his own witness. Such, undoubtedly, is the rule of law. There was therefore no legal error in the exclusion. And as to any supposed injustice, it was sufficiently obviated by the subsequent admission of all the proceedings had before the Coroner, and among them the following statement:

"My husband accused me of having improper intercourse with a man named Annisetto Lajeunechestie, and threatened that unless I told the truth he would stab me; he accused me of being a prostitute; I was sitting up in bed crying at the time; my mother knocked at the door on account of his remarks; I heard her burst in the door."

So that if the defendant's own witness had in fact contradicted herself, both the versions given by her were submitted to the jury to be weighed as they might deem proper. Which of the two they believed does not appear; but neither, it is clear, warranted, or was deemed to warrant, a verdict of acquittal or of manslaughter.

The result is:

First—That the indictment, in the particulars excepted to was sufficient, or that its defects, if any, were merely formal, and were cured by the statute of amendments and by the verdict.

Second—That the juror objected to, being impartial within the meaning of the law requiring jurors to be persons "of sound judgment and well informed," was properly allowed to be sworn.

Third—That whether information of his wife's alleged infidelity was communicated to the prisoner or not, and whether such information, if communicated, was true or not, was an immaterial inquiry, as it in no way tended to justify the homicide or to reduce its grade from murder to manslaughter.

Fourth—That neither the evidence excluded nor the evidence received had any tendency to show legal insanity, or to exempt the perpetrator of the homicide from responsibility for his acts.

Fifth—That the heat of passion, where there is a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon, is no excuse in law or palliation of the act, although not premeditated and not directed against any particular individual, but evinces a depraved mind and a reckless disregard of human life.

Sixth—That, as, therefore, there was no legal error in the rulings of the Court below, and, tested by the statute "of crimes punishable with death," no injustice in the verdict of the jury, the application for a new trial must be denied and the judgment affirmed.

At the conclusion of this opinion, Justice SUTHERLAND said he agreed with the Chief Justice in his conclusions upon the merits of the case, but could not give his assent to that part of the opinion which made, or appeared to make, a prevailing public sentiment superior to the common law. He could not believe that current public opinion could in any sense be considered safer than the common law, or that it could be dignified as an element of the common law.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for Sanchez, gave notice of his intention to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

The question as to the propriety of an *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner into Court for re-sentence was discussed, but the motion was not made. Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT observed, however, that as the time for the execution of the first sentence had expired, it might be necessary.

DECISIONS IN REVENUE CAUSES.

Chinese Coin—Protest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 14—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

E. B. Crocker et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—NELSON C. J.—The suit is brought in this case to recover an excess of duty paid under protest (1) on a shipment of Chinese coin, and (2) on a shipment of Jute in 1854-5. (1.) The coin shipped was one thousand boxes which is described in the invoices "copper cash." It appears from the evidence in the case that this description of coin at the time of the importation from China passed in that country by count as money, and was known by the designation of "copper cash," the only coin in China. That the pieces were composed of 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. copper; and 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of lead or nickel.

The plaintiffs claim that the article is entitled to be imported into the country free of duty under Schedule I of the Tariff act of 1846, within the words "coins, gold, silver and copper." The Collector claims that it falls under the description in Schedule H, "copper when old and fit only to be newly manufactured," and chargeable with a duty of five per cent.

The purpose for which the coin was imported is nowhere stated in the case. Some light, we think, might have been thrown upon the question if evidence had been given on this point; for we are inclined to think that the clause in the free list had reference to coins that were imported into the country for circulation as money, and inasmuch as no such purpose appears in respect to the coin in question, and no inference can be drawn to this effect from the description or designation of the article, the better opinion is that it has been properly arranged under Schedule H within the terms above referred to.

At least in our view of the clause of the free list, we are of opinion that the article in question cannot be brought within it, without at first proving that it was imported to be used as part of the currency of the country, or that it is or was at the time of the importation, a part of such currency.

2. As it respects the excess of duty claimed to be recovered upon the shipment of Jute, it is a sufficient answer to say that the protest is defective. It appears on the face of it that the money was paid, and in the hands of the Collector before it was made against the payment of the duty and penalty. There is no date to it, but the inference is unavoidable from the facts stated. Indeed, a balance is still in the hands of the Collector of $92 85. It is said that the money was only deposited with the Collector as a security for the payment of the duties when ascertained, and that the application did not take place till the ascertainment of the duties. Admitting this to be so, we do not agree to the consequence claimed. The money deposited was to be applied by the Collector to the duties, and it cannot be said after this that it was paid compulsorily in order to get possession of the goods. The protest after the duties were ascertained came too late.

3. We do not think that the suit should be sustained for the $92 85, as this was tendered to the plaintiffs before suit brought. The plaintiffs knew that sum was ready for them at any time since the ascertainment of the duties. Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

COMMISSIONS—DISCOUNT FROM INVOICE VALUE—EXPORT DUTY.

Enoch Rites et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*—NELSON, C. J.—This action is brought by the importers to recover an excess of duties paid under protest. The goods were imported from China. No question has been made upon the invoice value at the port of shipment; the objections are confined to the additional charges made at the Custom-House, thereby increasing the dutiable value.

The first is, that half per cent. was added to the charge for commission at China, making them 2½ per cent., when the usual rate is only two per cent.

The proof in the case is full that two per cent. only was charged, and that it is the usual rate of commission. It was error, therefore, in adding the half per cent.

II. It is objected that the Collector erred in striking from the invoice two per cent. discount from the invoice value, which discount is made to the purchaser of the goods, as this abatement in the price is generally made according to the usage of the trade in China. The answer to this objection is, that the market value at the port of exportation is the criterion to govern the officers at the Customs; and any discounts that may be made to the parties purchasing are not to be taken into account.

These discounts may, and often do, depend upon the particular terms of the purchase.

There are cases which have been heretofore before the Court, in which it appeared that the trade in the foreign country had agreed upon a rate of prices for certain classes of goods, and, as the price subsequently fluctuated, made a discount, if the price fell below, or an addition if it rose above the standard as a mode of fixing the market value at the time. The Court held, that an arbitrary rejection of the discount under the circumstances stated at the Customs in ascertaining the dutiable value was erroneous. But the present case is altogether a different one, and not governed by the principle of that class of cases.

III. An addition was made by the appraisers to the invoice value as a charge for export duty at the port of shipment, which, as is shown in the case, had no existence.

This duty when not found in the invoice is paid by the seller of the goods to the Government, and enters into the invoice value of the article. One of the appraisers who is a witness in the case, admits that the invoice value was not raised by an appraisement; and that the addition of the export charges was made upon the idea that the invoice value of the goods was too low. This was an error. If the appraisers regarded the invoice value as too low, they could have raised it by appraisal in the ordinary way, which would have afforded the importer the right of appeal to the merchant appraisers, instead of adding an arbitrary and, as it appears, a fictitious charge for exportation.

The plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment for the excess arising from the claim of 2½ instead of 2 per cent. commission, and also out of the charges for export duty. The amount to be settled by the clerk if the counsel do not agree upon it.

S. F. Goodridge et als. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*: *F. A. Chase et als.* vs. *The Same.*—It is stipulated these cases shall abide the result in the above cases. Judgment for the plaintiffs on the same principles.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

DEBT UPON A BOND.

John McKewan and William Hall, vs. *The United States et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The suit in this case was brought by the Government on a bond executed by the defendant on the 14th of December, 1855, with a penalty of $2,300 conditioned for the payment of $1,137 15 in several installments.

The defence set up is that the bond was given for an antecedent debt, the payment of which was secured by three several bonds, dated in the year 1832, (the month not given,) and executed by McKewan, one of the defendants, and one William G. Marshall; one was given for duties at the Custom-House. That more than twenty years had elapsed after the giving of the first three bonds before the execution of the second, and that no demand of payment had been made of the debt in the meantime; that the defendants executed the second bond without a knowledge of this defence to the claim, and in ignorance of their rights, and that they were advised by the agent of the plaintiff that there was no defence to the demand. The Judge at the Circuit Court overruled this defence and directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and it requires no argument or authority to show that this ruling was correct. New trial denied.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Hunt; for defendants, Mr. Rogers.

PENALTY.—MANUFACTURERS.—OCT. 15.

Christopher Bischoff, et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This suit was brought against the Collector, to recover back a penalty of 20 per cent. on the value of the goods for under-valuation of silks, entered at the Custom-house, under the 8th section of the Act of 1846. The penalty amounts to $598 20.

The ground upon which the suit is sought to be sustained is that the goods were imported by the manufacturers, and the case therefore not within the above 8th section, as that is limited to importations of goods purchased. The fact appears from the oath of one of the owners on the original invoice, certified by the consul, that they were the manufacturers, which must have come under the notice of the Collector, and of which the appraisers at the Customs must be deemed to have been advised. It is also fully confirmed by the evidence on the trial. Protest was duly made against the payment of the penalty, and the exaction, therefore, was not warranted by law, as already decided.

But the case falls within the 17th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, which imposes a penalty of 50 per cent. of the duty. The plaintiffs are therefore entitled only to the amount exacted, after deducting the 50 per cent. penalty, with interest. The Clerk will settle the amount for which judgment is to be entered, if not agreed on by counsel.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

The Old Police Cases.

The People on rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police, &c.*—Saturday was the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal taken by defendants from the order of Justice Roosevelt, made upon the motion for a mandamus, compelling them to restore the members of the old Police to their places on the force. It will be remembered that when the cas was last before the Court, the hearing was postponed on the suggestion of Justice Roosevelt, that some stipulation might be entered into which would expedite a final decision by the Court of Appeals. On the case being called on, on Saturday, it appeared that a stipulation had been drawn up on the part of the Police Commissioners and served on the counsel for the relators to procure their consent; but this had not been obtained.

The proffered stipulation was as follows:

TITLE OF THE CAUSE.

We stipulate that we will receive from the plaintiffs such plea or pleas traversing the second, third, fourth and twelfth causes alleged, or articles, of the defendants' return in this cause, as the plaintiffs may be advised to file, and that under the issue or issues thus joined either party may give in evidence all matters that might be introduced under special pleas, replications, rejoinders and so forth, and that upon such issue or issues so joined a trial shall be had at the first Circuit to be held in this District, and that we will by all means expedite making up the record on the demurrers, and on the verdict at the trial and the hearing thereon at the General Term of this Court, the appeal to, and hearing in, the Court of Appeals, to the end that as speedy a determination upon the merits of the cause may be had in the Court of Appeals as is possible.

Mr. Brady, on behalf of the old police, said that he was opposed to anything but an argument of the case, but he would not coerce the opposite party into argument then.

Mr. Noyes had not expected to argue the case then; and if it was intended they should do so, the objection to the stipulation should have been served upon them at once after its service.

The reason for this was then assigned by Judge Bebee, who stated that it was because Judge Dean had not seen the motion until Friday.

The Court then adjourned—this case being laid over to next Saturday.

The Ella Burns Case.

The People on rel. Francis Whitten vs. *Martha Burns.*—This is the *habeas corpus* sued out by the father of Eva Bell Whitten, otherwise well known as "Ella Burns," to obtain the custody of his daughter. An order has now been entered, upon the consent of the parties, and with the approval of Justice Davies, of the Supreme Court, disposing of the controversy. The order adjudges that Eva Bell Whitten is not illegally restrained of her liberty by Mrs. Burns, and directs that she be restored to her care and custody. It further provides that James S. Thayer, Esq., of the City of New-York, be appointed guardian to the child to advise and assist Mrs. Burns in the care and management of her. That Eva shall hereafter give public readings and recitations only with the consent and approval of Justice Davies and Mr. Thayer, to whom the power of the Court in that behalf is delegated. That she shall not be removed from this State without the like consent and approval, and then only for such short temporary absences as circumstances may require, and as may be conducive to the health or interests of the child. That she shall hereafter bear the name of Eva Bell Whitten, and that the like consent and approval shall be obtained before she shall be placed in any school or seminary for her education.

The "Indian Root Pills" Again.

A. J. White and A. B. Moore vs. *Geo. W. Comstock.*—As will be remembered, some time ago the plaintiff in this case obtained an injunction against the defendant, restraining him from prosecuting them further in regard to the alleged fraudulent sale of the pill establishment formerly owned by the defendant and one of the plaintiffs, and by that plaintiff sold to his coplaintiff, as alleged, without the jointure or consent of his partner. The injunction also restrained the defendant from collecting any of the accounts involved in his former actions of replevin against the plaintiffs concerning the property.

A motion was now made in Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, by the plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant for an alleged violation of that injunction. It was charged that he had proceeded to collect some of the accounts he was restrained from interfering with. The defendant answered that he had done no such thing, and asserting that he had collected any such accounts as were in his possession before the commencement of the replevin suits, and, therefore not involved therein. Before the conclusion of the case it was put over until Monday.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiffs; Sherwood Brothers for defendants.

Street Openings—How Shall Commissioners be Nominated.

Opening of Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.—This was an application before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, for the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment to make estimates concerning the opening of the above streets.

On the part of the City, Mr. Busteed nominated as such Commissioners the following gentlemen:

For Eighty-ninth-street, Messrs. Wm. H. Anthon, L. J. Belloni and Chas. F. Briggs.

For Ninetieth-street, Henry Beekman, Geo. W. Busteed and Joseph D. Powers.

For Ninety-first-street, Michael Connelly, James Sandford and D. D. Deans.

Gen. Morris, who appeared for the property holders, opposed the appointment of all the above-nominations on the ground that the *property holders* should at least have *one* of every three of the Commissioners.

Mr. Busteed objected to this view, on the ground that the parties selected by the property holders might be the friends of the latter, and might, therefore, make partial estimates.

Mr. Morris thought the same objections might apply to the Commissioners nominated by Mr. Busteed, as against the property holders, and in favor of the City. Mr. Morris nominated several persons.

The Court took the papers and the names, and reserved decision.

Judicial Sale—When and on what terms a Resale will be Ordered.

William Murdoch vs. *Eliza A. Empie.*—This was a motion before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers in the Supreme Court, for a resale of certain real estate, lately sold on foreclosure. The following decision has been rendered:

INGRAHAM, J.—The papers in this case show that the property was sold below its real value, and that on a resale it will bring an amount equal to the price bid and ten per cent. thereon.

If this sale had been made by the order of the Surrogate, those facts might be sufficient to authorize the Court to order a resale, as was said in *Kain vs. Masterson*, 16 N. Y. Rep., 176.

That rule, however, as applied to Surrogates, is not sufficient in mortgage sales. The Statute 2 R. S. p. 105, section 33, makes it the duty of the Surrogate to order a resale in such a case. There is no such statute relating to sales on the foreclosure of mortgages. On such sales parties interested are supposed to be able to attend to their interest at the sale, and do not require the same protection that should be extended to the sales of property of the estates of deceased persons. Something more is necessary in relation to the sales of lands under foreclosure. (26 Wend., 443.)

I am not, however, satisfied that the sale was conducted in a way free from suspicion. Lloyd admits that he told Mrs. Empie that he thought some one would bid $500. He does not deny what is stated by Empie, that he wished her not to bid, as he would take care of her interests, and the subsequent proposition, by which Lloyd was authorized to sell the property immediately at $14,000, does not furnish any additional evidence of good faith in the proceeding.

When, in addition to these facts, it appears that the result of this sale, if carried out, will probably involve the mortgagee in the loss of all her property, and leave her liable for a large deficiency on the second mortgage, I am of the opinion that justice will be promoted by ordering a resale of the premises, (King *vs.* Morris, 2 Abbott P. R., 277, Ind. 294.) This, however, can only be done on the following conditions:

First—The purchaser must be indemnified against loss. For this purpose, in addition to the return of the part paid by him on the sale, he must be paid the disbursements made by him, including the auctioneer's fees, and one hundred dollars to satisfy any expenses he may have been put to in examining the title, &c.

Second—The defendant must file a bond with sureties to be appraised by a Judge that at least $14,000) and the expenses of the resale shall be bid by a *bona fide* bidder at the next sale.

Third—Pay the costs of the motion.

Lastly—If the terms are completed within six days from service of notice of this decision, the motion for a resale is granted, otherwise the same is denied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM J.

Anthony Gould and others vs. *Cornelius P. Schermerhorn.*—Motion for attachment granted.

James Harper and others vs. *Lemuel Bangs and others.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on affidavits.

Jeremiah O'Neil vs. *William H. Furman.*—Report set aside and reference ordered to William Kent, Esq.

SUTHERLAND J.—*Charles Devlin* vs. *James B. Brady.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, OCT. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 39, 42, 53. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 108, 126, 103, 104, 65, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 187, 187½, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 236, 237, 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2173, 2135, 1413, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2007, 1287, 2219, 2243, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2249. *Part II.*—Nos. 2318, 2370, 2378, 2362, 2384, 2390, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2396½, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 341, 211, 441, 457, 66, 4, 64, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 474, 475, 477, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 500½, 501, 502, 503.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1179, 1176, 1096, 1180, 1132, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 1374, 1377, 1379, 1382, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390, 791, 1142, 1161, 1196, 1260, 1273, 1311.

The Cost of Soldiering—Seventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your columns to correct a statement recently made in the TIMES—that the annual expenditure of a member of the Seventh Regiment amounted to $300. Such a report is calculated to injure the Regiment and prevent its recruiting. The cost of membership is: For uniform and equipments, $65; for dues and incidental expenses, about $25 per annum; so that, with the exception of the first year, $25 will pay the annual expenses. Participation in all excursions, such as that to Richmond, is at the option of individual members.

Very respectfully,

ONE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Cairo, Ill., Oct. 10., reports that a man named JAMES VAUGHAN killed JOHN K. CHARLES, a machinist from Pennsylvania, in a quarrel at Mound City, on the previous Saturday. VAUGHAN was arrested and imprisoned, but on Saturday night a mob went to the jail, armed with a log as a battering-ram, effected an entrance, and taking VAUGHAN out, notified him that fifteen minutes would be allowed him to say his prayers. Hardly appreciating the reality of the thing at first, his cries, when the truth began to break upon him, are represented as heartrending—increasing in force and piteousness as the stolid indifference of his captors showed how fixed was their purpose for blood, and how surely the retribution for his villainy was at hand. Neither prayers nor cries could defer the appointed time however, and at the minute he was run up a tree by the excited throng, where he hung till he was dead. He was left hanging till morning, when he was cut down by some of his friends and taken away.

ANOTHER POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A. M. EMERICK, Postmaster at Lynnville, Morgan Co., Ill., was arrested last week at the instance of LOUIS FREEDLANDER, of the same vicinity, on a charge of tampering with letters passing through the mails. EMERICK was brought before Judge TREAT, at Springfield, on Saturday, for examination, which resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of $2,500, for his appearance at the United States Court, in January, 1860. The bail bond was signed by the prisoner and his father, (JACOB EMERICK,) after which he was discharged.

Martin M. Haley, an omnibus driver in Charleston, was recently arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for shooting a negro on Southern wharf. At the time of the shooting, the negro was loading or unloading his dray, and the omnibus driven by Haley came against the dray with violence, throwing off a bale of cotton, which rolled under the horses attached to the omnibus. Haley discharged a volley of oaths at the negro, who remonstrated, and begged for moderation and care in driving, when Haley drew a pistol and fired deliberately. Fortunately for him, the wound inflicted is but a flesh wound, and will not prove serious.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859.—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 89 bbls. Ashes, 23,597 bbls. Flour, 237 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,560 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 110 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 37½ and Pearls, at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,717 bbls., including 1,235bbls. Pots, and 482 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 80 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—The demand has been good, especially for North River Hard, which are quoted at $4 50@$5 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 223 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13¼c., with small lots of Rio at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales to-day 50 bags Porto Cabello on private terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 900 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been pretty freely offered and purchased, during the week, at about former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially extra, have been actively sought after, partly by shippers, and prices have advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. Holders of Western are asking higher rates. The inquiry, however, is not brisk, though it is increasing. We have heard of sales of 16,750 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 65@$4 70; extra State at $4 75@$4 95, chiefly at $4 80@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 90@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $5 40@$5 60, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@$4 40
Superfine State	4 65	@ 4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is inquired for and is improving. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand; sales, to-day, 280 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and purchased to-day. We have heard of sales of only 4,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 42½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; very good White Kentucky at $1 45; new Southern at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels at $1 for old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, 85c.@90c. ₱ bush.; sales, 1,250 bush. Barley continues depressed, at 75c.@83c. ₱ bush. Oats are inactive, including Canada, at 43½c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ₱ bush.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 70 bales Bags, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., and 700 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ yard.

HARDWARE—The inquiry has been moderate, yet prices have been sustained.

HEMPS—Sales, here, 40 bales Dressed American, and 330 bales Hungarian, on terms not ascertained; and in Boston, 260 bales Jute, also on private terms.

HIDES—Have been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Week's receipts, according to H. D. HULL & Co.: 11,945 Hides, including 9,722 from foreign ports. The week's sales have been 29,200 Hides, including 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 25½c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 32 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, at auction, 21½ lbs. at 23c., cash, usual selection; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 10½ lbs., at 25c., six months, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 23c., six months, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., at 25c., six months, usual selection; 200 Dry Rio Grande, 25 lbs., at 24c., six months, usual selection; 1,485 Dry St. Domingo, 20 lbs., at 12¾c. @13¾c., six months, as they run; 700 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lbs., at 18½c., six months usual selection; 1,500 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 21 lbs., at 22½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Salted Maranham, 28 lbs., on private terms; 637 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 20@24 lbs., on private terms; 200 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., on private terms; 1,811 Dry Penang and Singapore Buffalo, on private terms; 1,400 W. S. Rio Grande, for export to Hamburg, 55 lbs., at 12¾c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 1,700 W. S. Callao, 42 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., for export, on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 55 lbs., for export, on private terms; 580 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 9c. cash; 900 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 9¾c. cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 248,400, (same time last year 66,200—year before 262,000,) and 50 bales Calcutta Cow.

IRON—Sales here, to-day, 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23@$23 25 ₱ ton, usual terms. Also, in Philadelphia, during the week, 700 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $13 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, ₱ ton, on time.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "There is no material change in the condition of our leather market. Although the receipts from tanneries have not been above the usual average, owing to limited sales, there is a further accumulation of stock. The large purchases of heraw material, made at the commencement of the year, seem to have the double tendency to stimulate prices and encourage large importations, besides producing an over-supply of leather, as now, in dealer's hands. Hemlock Sole—This article enjoys only a limited demand, and the rates are somewhat unsettled. Oak Sole—Sales are being made to a moderate extent, at pretty firm prices. Upper in the rough and finished stock remain dull, with a downward tendency in prices. We have no change to note in the Boot and Shoe market. Receipts of Sole Leather for the week have been about 74,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@45c.; also, by auction, 25 hhds. tart Porto Rico at 23¼c.@25¾c.; 20 hhds. tart Cuba at 19c.; 10 hhds. Centrifugal at 17c.@17¾c.; and 25 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup at 20c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGing young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a splendid cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Best City references. Also, a situation, by a neat young woman, as chambermaid and waiting or washing, &c. Both would do housework separate. No objections to country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 240 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE woman, who has had long experience with some of the highest families in this and the old country, a situation as first class meat and pastry-cook; sweetmeats, jellies, and all kinds of cooking, after the English, French and American style; her testimonials are of an undoubted character, for honesty, sobriety, competency and economy. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation to travel with a family as nurse, or in any capacity required of her; is willing and obliging to make herself generally useful, and is willing to remain in the family as general housewerker; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. A nice family's preference to high wages. South preferred. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady, a situation as housekeeper to a nice family; no objection to a widower with one or two children, as she is fully competent for nursery governess if required; would travel to any part of the States, as also Europe; thinks she would like the South; is of a cheerful and pleasing disposition; will make herself every way useful; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 305 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER and teacher, by a lady who is competent to take charge of a well-ordered household; has had several years experience, and will present satisfactory reference for the necessary qualifications. Call or address, for three days, M. S., No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands bread and biscuit baking; is a good game and pastry cook, and understands soups of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a very trustworthy, economical girl, not afraid of work and tries to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuits; would not object to the housework of a small family. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, (Mrs. McCannah's, second floor.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable girl, who has lived six years in her last situation. Inquire of Mr. WALLACE, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 252 7th-av., between 28th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread baker; also, soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands meat in all its perfection, and pastries of all kinds. Reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 8th av., corner 41st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse or seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing to work, and no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, is a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 25 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milner's plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH woman desires a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has no objection to do the fine washing; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business well; has good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 160 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED.—A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook makes the best of bread and preserves in every variety, is careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, nursing or waiting on a lady, or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 143 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of references. Call at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress: has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City references. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in washing. Call at No. 483 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist in light washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable healthy young woman, with a full breast of milk. Apply at No. 78 Mulberry-st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE, avec de bonne recommendations, desire trouver une place pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfans; pour leur enseigner sa langue et le piano. S'adresser, de 11 a 4 heures a No. 83 East 13th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—A LADY WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and making up ladies' and children's clothes on sewing machines, wishes a situation out South; has a sewing machine of her own. Address L. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply first-class servants with first-class places. Ladies wishing housekeepers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, &c., will find their orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. An English lady's maid, a Welch chambermaid and seamstress, and a number of first-class cooks and waitresses are now disengaged.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AS MORRIS COHNERT'S EMPLOYMENT Institute is conducted on correct business principles, and as nothing but capable, clean, honest and well recommended servants, comprising German, English, French, Irish and Scotch, are admitted, employers will find it to their interest to call at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good maker and baker of bread and pies; no objection to do general housework; wages $14; also a very smart and competent young girl as nurse and plain sewer or chamberwork, wages $6; would go any distance; prefers Cuba; speaks the English and Spanish languages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH LADY, JUST ARrived in this country, is most anxious to obtain a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, where she would make herself generally useful. Most respectable references can be given. Address M. J. D., care of Mrs. Gough, No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; washes for the nursery; wages, $7. Has 4 years reference from her last place. Also, a girl of 16, to embroider and wait on table. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a capital driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations, in city or country. The man is a first class waiter; knows his business in every particular, as his testimonials will fully prove; he is perfectly sober and trustworthy; his wife is an excellent cook, both meat and pastry; would assist in washing. They will be found a most desirable couple to any respectable family. Would go any distance; no incumbrance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in both Europe and America; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address left for M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who fully understands his trade; also farming and the raising of all kinds of farm stock; has over 15 years' experience near this City, and can be recommended for that time. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address C. J., Box No. 209, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and can come well recommended for the same. Please call on, or address P. F., in care of P. Trainor, Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, also cooking. Has good City references. Address corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., in the confectioner's, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in Europe and this country; is a steady, careful driver; has served 7 years in last place; will be highly recommended. Address L.D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 6 East 31st-st., two doors from 5th-avenue.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last employers. No objection to the country. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A JEWELRY STORE, or an agency to travel for some establishment; or a situation on a sewing-machine establishment; is a natural mechanic; best of reference given. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECTability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is a competent city driver; has the best city reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished dentist as assistant or otherwise; has had 12 years experience; best of reference given. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who fully understands his business; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Address, M. C., Box 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the Northern part of Europe, as coachman and waiter. Address S. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD a year's experience in a law office, and as a law copyist, and is commissioner of deeds for this City, desires a situation as law clerk, with a moderate salary. Address COMMISSIONER, Box No. 4,269 New-York Post-office.

PLACE WANTED FOR A COACHMAN—by his present employer. Inquire, till Monday morning, at the Brevoort House.

HELP WANTED.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, IN A SELECT School, a youth from 16 to 19 years of age, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS SILK HOUSE ARE IN want of two salesmen for the next season, who can influence a large and prompt-paying trade. Such parties will be liberally treated with by addressing, with real name and reference, JOBBER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and one as laundress. None need apply but those who understand their business and have City reference. Call at No. 58 West 17th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting and assist with the ironing. German preferred. Call from 9 to 3, for two days, at No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN and intelligent, as clerk in a machine shop. Address in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age and references, C. T. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.—Two salesmen, fully conversant with the business, wanted. Apply at the Eureka Sewing Machine Office, No. 489 Broadway.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, ONE WHO THOroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply after 8 o'clock at PETER LYNCH & CO.'S, No. 41 Vesey-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman, to cook and wash, having good City reference. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY TO LEARN THE sail-making trade. Address, S. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED IN A DRY-GOODS importing house. Address Box No. 1,119 Post-office, with name and reference.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

POTATOES.—TWO OR THREE THOUSAND bushels first quality potatoes for sale—Mercers, Peachblows, and Irish Cups. Inquire of SHULTZ & HAM, Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
500 PIECES
POPLINS,
IN
PLAIN COLORS and BLACK and WHITE CHECKS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1 25.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
1,000 PIECES
EXTRA RICH SILKS,
IN COLORED AND BLACK BAYADERE.
REDUCED IN PRICE
TO $1 PER YARD,
WORTH $1 50.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
25,000 DOLLARS'
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
and
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK SETS,
FROM AUCTION,
And will be sold at GREAT SACRIFICE.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMERS,
RICH SILKS,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
1,000 PIECES
HAMILTON AND PACIFIC DELAINES
AT RETAIL,
Only 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
300 PIECES
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS,
AT 90c. PER YARD,
WORTH $1 25.

1,000 EXTRA RICH
BROCHE TWO-FLOUNCED
SILK ROBES,
AT $25.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make an addition of 300 pieces to their stock of 75 cent SILKS on
MONDAY, Oct. 17.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.
300
TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, AT $25,
Original price, $35.
These goods are much under the cost of importation, and are great bargains.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

DRESS SILKS
AT 65 CENTS,
75 CENTS,
85 CENTS and
$1.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON.
Will be opened MONDAY, Oct. 17,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
Will be opened on MONDAY MORNING
t By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, only $25. All Colors.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES,
Velvet Flounced, $30. Choice colors.
ELEGANT VELVET ROBES,
Double Skirt, $55. Worth $75.
Also SUPER STYLES SILKS, Only 68. PER YARD.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

351 LACE CURTAINS 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & COMPANY,
No. 475 Broadway.
New styles in
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS, NOW READY.

12,000 CHENILLE SCARFS,
At 15 cents each.
Damaged. For sale by
THOMAS TATE, No. 331 Canal, corner Greene-st.

391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
A. HEADDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
Immense and largely increasing wholesale business renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 Walker-st., where he intends moving on the 1st of January and relinquish the retail business entirely.
In the meantime, his large and lately imported stock of Ribbons will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.
Now is the time to buy. Ladies don't forget No. 387 Broadway.
P. S.—His endless variety of dress-trimmings enables any one to make a selection or match any article of dress, (if it can be done in New-York.)

GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st., will offer all their extensive stock of their superior make of
Linen Sheetings,
Table Damask,
Napkins and
Towelings,
At very low prices.
Shirting Linen, Lawns, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
WOOL BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS,
Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels
Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.
Will offer during this week,
Rich Brussels and Chuntilly Laces, of recent importation, at very low prices.
Black Lace Points, from $65 to $100.
Veils at $8 to $10. Point a Guille Collars, at $5, and Sets at $15, all trimmed in good style.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
have just received another lot of those beautiful black thread Veils, at $3 each. Also a new style of embroidered sets, very pretty. Point Lace sets, Collars, &c.,&c., in new designs.
And an endless variety of made up lace goods, Illusion Capes, Berthas, &c., &c. Infants' Caps, Cloaks, Robes, and Dresses, all very rich.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 17,
500 ALL WOOL PARIS PRINTED
MOUSSELINE D'LAINE ROBES,
(an extra quality.)
$7 50 PER ROBE.
(Value $10.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MERINOS, PRINTED MERINOS,
OTTOMAN CLOTH,
WOOL PLAIDS, CLOTH PLAIDS,
DE LAINES, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense assortment of the above and other dress goods, at the lowest prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 80 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Druggets.
Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entir balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
The best assortment of SHAWLS ever offered in this City, consisting of
STELLA, STRIPED CASHMERE, BROCHE and WOOL SHAWLS, &c.
Also,
A fine assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
CANAL, corner Mercer-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Are now offering, at low prices, a large and elegant assortment of latest Fall patterns
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Point Lace Sets and Collars, Applique do., Valencienne Sets, Honiton Collars, Maltese do., French Embroidered Sets and Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flouncings.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY AND NO. 88 LEONARD-ST.
We are now exhibiting to our retail customers some of the most elegant designs in
LAMPASSADES, BROCADES, SATINS,
WIDE BROCATELS
and
TAPESTRIES,
Ever shown in this City,
And the usual extensive assortment of
REPS, CHINTZES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality: also, no
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BKATTYS, No. 94 4th-av., near Cooper Institute

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 351 BROADWAY—A CHOICE SELECTION OF MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK SILKS for deep mourning, of every description.
Black Gros de Rhine and Bayadere Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Second Mourning Silks, some new designs.
Black and Second Mourning Irish Poplins, handsome styles.
French and Norwich Poplins, choice patterns.
Valencias and Ottaman Poplins, beautiful goods.
Bombazines, French and English, some great bargains.
Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, a beautiful texture.
Ottaman, Texanna and Barpoor Cloths, new materials.
Paramattas, Delaines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, &c.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn; Or, The Poor Sewing Girl—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Mysterious Stranger—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Femmes Qui Pleuvent—La Cord Sensible—Don Juan d'Autriche.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The prevalent impression that the voyage of the *Great Eastern* was postponed indefinitely, in consequence of the casualty off Hastings, proves to be incorrect. From the letter of our Special Correspondent, who is in a situation to be thoroughly informed, the vessel will leave Great Britain *on Thursday next*, and, if the calculations of the projectors prove correct, will reach Portland in the course of next week. We also learn that the extension of her voyage to New-York has been definitely decided upon, the route through the Sound and the East River having been selected as the safer approach. This intelligence will be received with general satisfaction. Not only will vague curiosity, which has so long been balked and disappointed, be now abundantly gratified; but our scientific and engineering scholars, who have waited so impatiently to explore the mechanical novelties and wonders of this consummation of marine architecture, will find themselves enabled to study the ship at their leisure, and at a point very much more convenient than Portland, England, or Portland, Maine. The *Great Eastern* will probably be in New-York waters before the middle of November.

The *North Briton*, at Quebec, supplies us with advices from England to the 5th inst. Among other tidings of interest, we have information that the Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Envoy Plenipotentiary at Paris, died in that city on the 3d inst. of apoplexy. The political news is not of a very tranquilizing character. The Italian question was daily acquiring more troublesome attributes; so serious, indeed, were the aspects of the subject, that preparations for war were proceeding with great energy in France and in Austria. It was understood that the mediation of the King of the Belgians had been profitless. In Italy the popular ferment was increasing, frequent arrests were made, and symptoms of insurrection had appeared in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The King of Sardinia had caused a note to be addressed to the several friendly Courts of Europe, arguing strongly for a monarchy of Northern Italy, as the only barrier to the designs of Austria. Kossuth, having returned to England, had written a despairing note to the Press, deploring the peace of Villafranca, and looking hopelessly to the immediate future. The London *Times* continues its discussion of the San Juan question in a tone of increased acrimony.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at this port yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Aspinwall *via* Key West, with over two hundred passengers. The fears which had arisen for her safety on account of the breaking of her shaft when one day out from Aspinwall, are thus quieted. The steamer performed well with her one wheel, making, during good weather, seven or eight knots an hour. On the 14th she encountered a heavy northwest blow, which considerably retarded her motion, but she rode out the gale without accident. This being her last trip under the old mail contract, she will now be laid up for repairs.

By the *Star of the West* we receive further details of the Broderick duel. Our special correspondent at San Francisco states that Mr. Broderick left a property variously estimated from $100,000 to $200,000. By his will he gave $15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco, the amount to be equally divided. A legacy of $10,000 was left to the Hon. J. C. McKibben, and the remainder of Mr. Broderick's estate is bequeathed to the widow of his late friend, James Estill, who was left in very moderate circumstances at the death of her husband. The Overland mail, with advices to the 23d ult., three days later, has arrived at St. Louis. The State Fair at Sacramento was proceeding, and attracting the politicians, who were actively canvassing the multitudes gathered there. The succession to Senator Broderick is the prominent topic; and Messrs. Weller and Denver, are, of a large competition, the prominent candidates. A Pacific Railroad Convention had been held, but without notable result.

We have news from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 27. The Hawaiian bark *Gambia* had returned from a voyage of exploration among the islands to the westward. A new group had been discovered, to which the name of the Middlebrook Islands was given.

From New-Orleans we learn that Port-au-Prince was still in a state of siege on the 1st inst., although the political excitement was abating. A shock of an earthquake was felt at the Port on the 17th ult.

The dedication of the new Catholic Church, of St. Aloysius, took place yesterday, at Washington, and is said to have been witnessed by the largest crowd that ever assembled there upon a similar occasion. The President, with several members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers, was present. Archbishop Hughes preached at mass.

Patrick Maude, indicted at Newark for the murder of his wife, was convicted, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree. Sentence was deferred. An attempt was made by his counsel to interpose a plea of insanity, but in a speech delivered to the Jury on Friday, the prisoner resolutely refused to avail himself of that shelter.

In the case of Felix Sanchez, convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Herman Curnon, the Supreme Court, at General Term, on Saturday, announced their decision, denying the motion for a new trial, and sustaining the conviction upon all the points raised. An elaborate and able opinion by Justice Roosevelt was delivered. Mr. Anthon, counsel for the prisoner, has given notice of an intention to take the case up to the Court of Appeals.

To-day the triennial parade of the Fire Department occurs. Everything which was possible has been done to make the occasion a successful and brilliant one.

A meeting of Germans was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to a sentiment in favor of the observance of the Sabbath. There were about 1,500 present. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adams, in English, and by the Rev. J. D. Huldin and Dr. Philip Schaff in the vernacular, and a series of resolutions indicating the sense of the meeting with regard to the object for which it was convened were adopted.

The Board of Supervisors was in session all the afternoon Saturday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Registration, caused by resignations or invalid appointments, if it should be deemed, after the receipt of a legal opinion from the counsel to the Corporation, that the Board had the power to fill such vacancies. Mr. Bosteed's opinion supported the affirmative of the proposition, and the Board made a number of alterations in the original list of Registrars. It was found that a number of those first appointed were ineligible because they did not reside in the Districts for which they were to act. Their places were supplied, generally, where they were Democrats by Democrats, and where they were Republicans by Republicans. The selections were for the most part made unanimously, but in two instances the Board was compelled to resort, for the first time under the act, to drawing lots for Registrars whom the Supervisors, after three ballots, had not agreed upon. More Republicans than Democrats were added to the list by this mode of procedure. To each of the Supervisors the District for which he is to receive the Election returns according to law was assigned, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

The Aldermen and Councilmen both held special meetings Saturday afternoon, but did not transact much business. The Aldermen laid over a report of their Committee on streets, in favor of appropriating $25,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Croton Board, in repairing the streets, and made a little progress, with which the Councilmen, after making some trifling amendments, concurred, in determining the place of holding elections in the different Wards of the City. The Councilmen adopted a resolution appropriating $25,000 to repair Fulton market, and attempted ineffectually to overrule the Mayor's veto on their action declaring the leases of the Peck Slip and Grand-street Ferries void.

Flour was more inquired for, partially by shippers, at firmer prices for low qualities, especially of State. The transactions in Grain, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Leather, Metals, Seeds and Tobacco were restricted. Sales were reported of 900 bales Cotton, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c. ℔ lb. Hay, Hops, Rice, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request. Whisky was quite freely purchased. Freights were inactive. The most important engagements were 2,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl. There were 515 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democracy in the South.

The public sentiment of South Carolina seems far from being unanimous in support of the ultraism which has generally been supposed to characterize that State. The cry of Disunion is much less frequent, and much less potent, there than it was ten years ago, and the conservative sentiment seems to be constantly gaining strength and influence. Senator Hammond gave a prodigious impetus to this tendency in his speech last year, when he boldly resisted many of the measures which were urged by leading politicians, and declared his belief that the South had nothing to gain by the annexation of Cuba or Mexico, and that the schemes for forcing Slavery into the territories had done the South much more harm than good. His speech was at first regarded as an abandonment of the rights and interests of the Southern States; but further reflection has led to a different estimate of its character, and induced many other men of prominence to concur in the wisdom of its counsels. The recent speech of his colleague, Senator Chesnut, indicates substantially the same spirit, and advises a cessation of the Slavery agitation and an abstinence from further demands upon Congress for protection.

Several letters from prominent public men, who were invited to the dinner to Senator C., have been published, and they indicate the progress of the sentiment to which we refer. Mr. Boyce, who has made himself conspicuous by menacing disunion in case of the election of a Republican President, now thinks the South should compel her enemies to "develop their aggressive measures," and nominates Gen. Lane for the Presidency in case the nomination is not given to the South. Mr. Miles, also a member of Congress, speaks of the necessity of "nerving the drooping spirits of the South," and of insisting upon "the right to carry her institutions into every foot of Federal territory and to be there *secured* in the possession of all her property." But he evidently has no hope of carrying out such a programme, for he adds the confession, that

"The great National Democratic Party, in spite of all the appliances of patronage and place, and the props and bandages of endless 'compromises,' seems about to tumble to pieces. The thin shell which has hitherto held together its rather incongruous elements has been cracked on the hard stone of squatter sovereignty. Douglas has rolled the egg (full of embryo Presidents and Cabinet officers and placemen) *off the wall*, where it once seemed so secure, and now 'all the doctors in the land cannot mend Humpty Dumpty!'"

The Hon. Mr. M'Queen writes a very long, and not very logical or grammatical epistle, to say that he despises Douglas, although he has no doubt he is the most available candidate,—that the South ought not to support him or any other Free-Soiler, but should at once dissolve the Union in case a Republican is elected in 1860. But he scouts the notion that the South wants any slave code for the territories, and calls sadly to mind the fact that ten years ago *twelve* Southern States resolved that they would not submit to the Wilmot Proviso, and that notwithstanding, every foot of the immense domain we at that time held from Mexico, has since been "robbed from the South, and not one foot of it can now be occupied by the slaveholder and his slaves." With such a reminiscence he evidently anticipates no very vigorous action upon his new recommendation.

We find in these letters, and in the general tenor of political discussion, proof that in South Carolina, as well as in other Southern States, public sentiment is abating something of its heat, and becoming more willing to concede that the South is not omnipotent. Indeed, that fact was so forcibly commended to their attention in the Presidential canvass of 1856, that their own reputation for common sense demands its recognition. Up to that time they were excusable for believing that they could elect any candidate and establish any policy upon which they might unite. Their narrow escape from defeat then, and the overwhelming majority in the Northern States against them, proved the necessity of modifying their tone and abating something of their pretensions. Mr. Douglas was the first prominent and influential Democrat to become thoroughly aware of this fact and to base his political action upon it:—but a great many others, both North and South, have followed his example. The issue which he has made is practically of little importance to either section. Whether protection to slave property in the territories is to come from the Legislatures, or from Congress, or the Courts, or from neither, is not a matter of vital consequence, inasmuch as in either case the practical result will be substantially the same. Slaveholders will not take their slaves into any territory where the large majority of the people are Anti-Slavery men—for, no matter what Congress or the Courts may say, their property would be worth at least *fifty* per cent. less than it would at home. But the issue is a good one to make a noise about. It has the advantage of uniting the Northern Democracy and of alarming the South much more by what it proclaims than by what it is likely to accomplish. Discussion of it in the Southern States will develop its practical insignificance and so prepare the way for final acquiescence. The general cry even now at the South is that nobody wants a "slave code" in the Territories—that the imputation is one of the slanders of Mr. Douglas, and that all they ask is that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall pass any laws upon the subject.

The talk about disunion at the South is nearly over. It has almost ceased to be available even as political capital. The great mass of the Southern people are perfectly aware that whatever evils they may now suffer would be infinitely aggravated by such a step; and they have learned to distrust the motives as well as the wisdom of the leaders who are always urging this measure upon them. The speeches and letters to which we have referred show also that this more sound and conservative sentiment of the South is beginning to find utterance, and it may ere long overbear the clamor and violence which have hitherto kept it so completely in abeyance. We have very little doubt that as the strength and union of the Republicans become more conspicuous and make them more formidable in the coming contest, the Democracy of the South will be quite as ready to waive nice points of political casuistry, and quite as anxious to nominate a candidate who can be elected, as their brethren of the Northern States.

The Press in Russia.

Alexander of Russia has followed the example of Napoleon of France, and after throwing the reins for a moment on the neck of that fiery steed, the Press, with an air worthy of Mr. Rarey himself, has suddenly caught them up again and tightened them in his imperial grasp.

The *Invalide Russe*, which had been publishing a series of thoughtful and elaborate articles on the actual state and prospects of European politics, has suddenly announced that it finds itself forced, by causes "entirely independent of its own will," to cease treating these subjects. The Czar, like the Emperor, has had his second thought, and fears public opinion even when bringing him gifts of golden goodwill. It is very probable that this retraction of the liberty which had been extended to journalism will do much less immediate harm to the government of Alexander than to the dynasty of Napoleon, for public opinion in Russia is but a dawning power, and has hardly yet acquired strength enough to avenge itself upon its oppressors. It is possible, too, that the motives which have led the Russian sovereign to this step were rather diplomatic than political, and are founded less in the condition of Russia herself, than in her relations with the rest of Europe at this particular time. The Conferences at Zurich are just now breaking up. Their last hours are haunted, like those of a dying millionaire, by rumors of all sorts and kinds as to the legacies they will leave behind them; but upon one point all commentaries and communications agree: that nothing has been settled at Zurich that had not been already settled at Villafranca.

At Villafranca, France held Lombardy for Sardinia, and Austria admitted the fact. At Zurich, France will formally transfer Lombardy to Sardinia, and Austria will recognize that formal transfer. But for the rest of Italy, Zurich will make no definite provision. The Emperor of Austria will leave the Conferences, protesting his right to insist upon the integrity of the Papal Dominions and the restoration of the banished Italian Dukes. The Emperor of the French will leave the Conferences, declaring his purpose to see no violence done the Italian people, and his strong desire that they shall accept the Austrian propositions and carry them out after their own fashion. The King of Sardinia will leave the Conferences, avowing his wish to make any reasonable sacrifice for the preservation of peace in Europe, but his unalterable determination also to accept the new responsibilities pressed upon him by the people of Central Italy, should those people persist in urging him to assume them.

Of this triangular difficulty it would certainly seem that nothing less than the united efforts of the European Powers can provide a solution. A Congress at Brussels was at one time talked of as a thing agreed upon. At such a Congress each of the Powers not involved in the late Italian war might naturally hope to secure a preponderating influence, and neither of them therefore would care to appear at Brussels ostensibly committed to the views and purposes of either of the belligerent parties. The Russian Government in particular has special reasons of its own for making a strenuous effort to recover, if possible, the prestige which it enjoyed in Europe before the Crimean war; and however cordial the good will of Russia towards France and Italy may be, and however profound the dislike and contempt which the son of Nicholas I. must feel for Austria, it is not in the nature of men, ministers, or monarchs to accept the *rôle* of partisans, where they may fairly hope to appear as arbiters. The tone of the Russian Press has been so uniformly friendly to France in all its discussions of the Italian question still at issue, and the idea that any Russian journalist can really be speaking his own mind independently of the Government is still so new to Europe, that the Czar may very well have thought it desirable to put an end to expressions of opinion which have already done very much to identify the Russian policy with the French.

Be this, however, as it may, the experiment of strangling the freedom of the written word in Russia, almost at its birth, can hardly fail to have disastrous consequences, near or remote, on the internal economy of the Empire. The gigantic social revolution which Alexander II. has set on foot, in the abolition of serfdom, can scarcely be carried out to a successful issue, if the Russian intellect is to be paralyzed in the future as it has been in the past. The greatness of Russia will depend hereafter far more upon her people than upon her Government; and any diplomatic advantage in a parliament of Europe will be dearly purchased which is bought at the price of even a single backward eddy in that career of domestic progress to which the policy of Alexander II. has irrevocably committed the destinies of his Empire.

The Late Wedding—The Press and Privacy.—The Philadelphia *Press* is shocked at the conduct of the New-York newspapers in giving a detailed account of a private marriage. Such a violation of propriety, it is quite confident, could never have been perpetrated in Philadelphia. It vindicates this opinion by proceeding immediately to *copy* one of those minute descriptions and by devoting a leading editorial, a column long, to the general subject.

We should concur in the sentiments of the *Press*, in spite of its own inconsistency, if the marriage in question had really been a private one in any other sense of the word than this,—that the parties held no official position before the public. But they have themselves never claimed for it the immunities which New-York journals are quite as ready to accord to private affairs as our neighbors further South. They have on the contrary not only consented to its being regarded and treated as a public affair, but have given all possible aid to the newspapers in their endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to it. It certainly was not without their knowledge that the fact of the engagement was made known months ago through the Press: the statements of the extent and nature of the bridegroom's wealth were too minute, and we presume too accurate, to have come from any but the most reliable quarter, especially as he had not previously been well enough known in New York to render such details otherwise accessible; and we have no reason to suppose that the jewelers, milliners, costumers and out-fitters generally, whom he made prosperous and happy by his lavish disbursements, were sworn to secresy as to the extent and character of the orders they received. And when tickets to the ceremony, cards of invitation to both the church and house, were sent in advance to editors and reporters of newspapers in their professional capacity, there was room certainly for the belief that a description of the affair would not only not be regarded as an infringement of the proprieties of private life, but would also fulfill the just and reasonable expectations of the parties most prominently concerned.

We beg the *Press* to believe, therefore, that there has been in this affair no trespassing upon private *rites* on the part of the New-York journals. If it means merely to censure the public taste which relishes such details, we may point to the fact of its copying them, as proof that the taste in question, bad as it is, is not confined to New-York.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

If the rumors which are permitted to escape from that recondite body, the House of Bishops, be credible, the case of Bishop Onderdonk has been virtually settled. The vote upon his unqualified restoration is decisive, four-fifths of the Bishops uttering their protest against the position of the New-York memorialists, and declining to accept the society of the deposed brother upon the Episcopal bench. Very likely there will be many sadly aggrieved at this solution of a long difficulty. To the partisans who have labored so zealously in the cause of the Bishop it will come as a bitter disappointment; and no one need be surprised if charges of prejudice, injustice and bigotry find frequent utterance in connection with the action of the House.

The question, certainly, has had its embarrassments. It has been an issue between logic and morality. It is easy to see that the memorialists were governed mainly by the conviction that the position of Dr. Onderdonk in the Church was logically an absurdity; that either he should be a Bishop, with the plenipotentiary functions peculiar to the office, or that he should be absolutely displaced and set aside. As a question of purely church government, and of the internal economy of a single organization, this assumption was not to be refuted. But above and beyond this was a consideration equally beyond the assault of argument. The question was also one of public morals. It had passed from sectarian bounds to the jurisdiction of public opinion, and in the judgment of that tribunal there had been no doubt from the very first. Holding Dr. Onderdonk guilty of what he had been pronounced guilty, he was universally regarded as unfit to act as a minister of a religion of which purity is the distinguishing attribute; far less to act in that superior and exemplary office, the duties of which involve a censorship of the morals of others. On this ground the popular decision has been made. In its partial knowledge of ecclesiastical forms, it only wondered that the sentence stopped at a suspension of the Bishop in the exercise of his episcopal functions, and did not strip him of his dishonored robes, and drive him forth with the thunders of excommunication. So, it was deemed, would a gross offender have been punished, and the purity of the Episcopal communion have been needfully vindicated. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the present action of the church, through its Bishops, meets with general approval. It may be formally indefensible; it is substantially just and proper, and the world cares for little else. There will be yet broader ground for satisfaction, should the restoration be refused, in those other contingencies, still to be considered, of Dr. Onderdonk resigning his pretensions to act as diocesan, or of his making formal admission of his guilt and expression of his repentance. There is, indeed, no condition under which the reappearance of Bishop Onderdonk as an active functionary of the church will not inflict discredit and damage upon it.

The Memorial Church in London.—We learn by a note from Rev. Dr. Waddington, to which we very cheerfully give place in another column, that he has come to this country for aid towards the erection of the Memorial Church in London, solely upon the urgent and spontaneous exhortation of American friends. He disclaims entirely the idea that he is asking charity, and regards the contributions given for the object only as the "expression of willingness to render hearty coöperation."

We yield prompt credence to Dr. W.'s explanation of the personal feelings and motives which have brought him hither, and have no wish to place obstacles in the way of those who are willing to perceive the distinction on which he lays so much stress. Nor would we lift a finger or say a word to discourage any who share the anxiety of the late Mr. Lawrence to aid in the erection of this Church. We have not the slightest doubt that the object is a good one,—that money given to it will be well bestowed, and that there are descendants of the Pilgrims and perhaps others among us who may take special pleasure in making contributions to it. But we do not see the special propriety of a general tour of solicitation for such an object, and still less can we concede that the people of New-York are to be "disgraced" if they do not raise money enough to erect this Church. Such an appeal as this, and so enforced, should rest upon some other basis than the "moral sublimity" supposed to be associated with the object sought. While every person in this or any other community has a perfect right to make such gifts of his own money as he may see fit, appeals to the public should be based upon a public duty or a general public interest; and in either of these aspects there are scores of objects which have a stronger claim upon our citizens than this. While we have crowds of heathen among us—untaught, uncared for, unchecked in their career of degradation and of sin—while thousands of children are left, friendless and forlorn, to grow up into the same misery, wretchedness and crime, which blacken the face of this great metropolis, and sicken, with mingled disgust and despair, the heart of every man who loves his kind,—and while the few noble souls who seek to stem this rolling tide of desolation and of death call almost in vain for the money they need to wage this righteous war, we cannot help think that the "disgrace" of New York will not begin with her neglect to build a memorial church in the heart of London. We do not mean to fall into the cant, for we do not share the feelings, of those who protest indiscriminately against charity for distant objects;—but in this case, certainly, we may fairly inquire whether home duties have been performed, before we yield to the pressure upon our historical sympathies and ancestral pride.

The Opera—Opening of the Season.—The new season at the Academy of Music commences to-night, and Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch play their first card, Mlle. Speranza, with undisguised confidence that it will prove a trump and be liberally backed by the public. There has been a disposition in certain quarters to underrate the company engaged by the new operatic firm, on the ground that the artists are not known to fame, and are, therefore, unworthy the appreciation of a New-York audience. This is all wrong. We have been inundated with famous artists; of reputations we have had more than enough. It is time that we began to look out for voices that have not became famous in all the leading opera houses of Europe, only to prove infamous when they come here.

There are two distinct classes of opera-goers in this country: the one frequents the Academy in the hope of hearing artists of whom all the world talks; the other cares only to enjoy and appreciate good music interpreted by young and fresh voices. We shall soon see which class is the most powerful. Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch have provided mainly for the latter. Their new artists have nothing to recommend them save talent and youth. Why should they not commence their reputations here as well as elsewhere?

It is, at all events, the height of flunkeyism to wait patiently for the refuse of Paris and London. We are surely capable of forming an opinion without the kindly but oppressive offices of two foreign cities.

Inasmuch as all the great artists of last season are retained, it cannot be said that we have a company absolutely without reputation. Mme. Colson is certainly one of the great artists of the age, and has displayed remarkable versatility in all the styles of the lyric drama. Brignoli, the tenor, is without many superiors, and Amodio, the portly, is too well known to need the slightest suggestion of a puff. With an auxiliary force of such reliable strength, and a host of new artists, it will be hard, indeed, if success does not attend the enterprise of the managers.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The success of "Dot" at this house is one of the few things about which there can be no doubt. During the past week the Garden was crowded on every fine night, and the satisfaction of the audiences was of the most pronounced and grateful kind. In certain essential particulars the piece has improved with its career; especially is this the case with regard to the scenery, which, involving as it does much novel machinery, required a good deal of use before it worked smoothly. The same meed of commendation cannot, we fear, be applied to the acting. The dialogue (which for the most part was Mr. Dickens') is now rapidly becoming clogged with cheap and worthless emendations and paltry interpolations suggestive more of the actor's imbecility and vanity than of his talent. After a certain period this gagging evil is more or less inevitable. A famous comedy of last season became so changed after a three months' career that had it not been for certain situations which stood out like light-houses, it would have been impossible to recognize it. The thing is too common, but none the less pitable for that reason. In Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation of the "Cricket on the Hearth," the situations are so secondary to the domestic interest of the story that it seems to us a little impolitic to deviate largely from the latter. The dramatist has shown his good taste by confining himself to the original language as closely as possible. Surely, then, the company might do the same without risking their professional reputations.

There is scarcely a leading part in the play, yet the importance of each character is so accurately marked and defined that any exaggeration on the part of the actor gives it a prominence extremely unpleasant and annoying. Some of Mr. Stuart's artists have not had this *impressed* fact sufficiently impressed on their minds. The *Tilly Slowboy* of Mrs. John Wood, although remarkable for its broad resemblance to the *Tilly* of the novelist and, indeed, on its merits, a conception of infinite humor, is much too pronounced and obtrusive for a stage reality. There are few who care to quarrel with a disposition so vivacious and exuberant as that of Mrs. John Wood, and hence her wildest antics are rewarded with applause. But the permanent reputation of an artist is not plucked from the ready laugh of an astonished parquette. Among those who have yelled the loudest there are hundreds who in their calm judgment are both offended and annoyed at the very cause of their merriment. There is a limit to every sort of buffoonery, and it is well that the artist should define it rather than the public. Mrs. John Wood has overlooked this, and assuredly offends by her extraordinary and fatiguing efforts to be funny. Something, too, is due to the pathetic interest of the story; there are passages between *Caleb* and his blind daughter, and even between *Dot* and her offended husband, which no one cares to have broken in upon. An artist moreover never spoils a situation, or endeavors to change its emotional purport. These things we have always supposed were well understood on the stage, and refer to them now only in utter astonishment at the license which seems to be extended to Mrs. John Wood. Some of the best points are completely marred by the uncouth gyrations and wonderful by-play of this insatiable *Miss Slowboy*. We may say this with all propriety, for justice compels us to add that in every other respect it is one of the best impersonations in the piece. Mrs. Wood gives us the *Tilly Slowboy* of the novelist; that precious foundling who was forever a stumbling-block, a man-trap and a pit-fall to all around her, and whose delight it was to use the head of the child of the *Peerybingles* as a touch-stone of every description of matter—animal, vegetable or mineral.

Something of the discretion that Mr. Jefferson brings to bear in his part would not be unacceptable if displayed by other members of the company. The truest test of this gentleman's great powers is found in the fact that he excites emotions of a totally different character to those which he is expected to create by the audience. He is one of the few eminent low comedians who can command pathos, and the only one that we can call to mind who perceives the true Dickensonian balance—the half-ludicrous, half-pathetic balance—which topples you over into an agony of emotion before you know where you are. The scene with Bertha and the recognition of his boy "from the golden South Americas" are eminently artistic and beautifully true to a kindly human nature. The little part of *Bertha*, we may here add, is one of the best sustained in the piece—we are disposed to say *the* best. In its clearness, delicacy, and gentle agitation of love, it leaves nothing to be desired. Miss Sarah Stevens confines herself to the true delineation of the character without the slightest restraint, and giving us hereby a lovely and poetic picture of the poor blind girl. Miss Agnes Robertson makes the carrier's cheery little wife *Dot* a bodily reality. A thousand Peerybingles gaze on her with delight every night from the parquette, but why in the name of common sense does this admirable artist afflict herself with such a variety of obsolete dialects—dialects that seem to begin in the potteries of Staffordshire, and end in the back slumes of Glasgow, so infinite and confused are they. This sort of thing is well enough in a Protean farce, but in a serious and sustained effort it is wearisome to the last degree. Mr. Dickens thought the English tongue good enough for *Dot*, and Miss Agnes Robertson might, we think, concede something to his judgment in this trifling matter. There is not a single allusion to a locality in the story, so that "local truth" is certainly not consulted. These remarks apply equally to Mr. Pearson, who, for some reason of his own, has thought fit to make *John Peerybingle* a Yorkshireman. Mr. Johnston's *Tackleton* is a very carefully elaborated part, and gives us a fair but somewhat exaggerated conception of the original. It might be toned down in the first act with decided advantage—brought to its ancient proportions, indeed. *Tackleton*, it should be remembered, deceived *Bertha* by his bluntness, not his boorishness. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that human beings, even of the Tackleton kind, hiss at the people they dont love, like irritated tom-cats. Mr. Johnston's performance is too admirable to be spoilt by these things, still they are defects which might readily be remedied, especially as they did not exist when the play was first produced.

We have been betrayed into making these remarks at much greater length than was our intention. The interests of art demand the strictest supervision of the Press, and a voice at this late day will not, we trust, be unheeded. Because a play is successful it certainly does not follow that it should be handed over to the tender mercies of a company all too anxious to improve it, or be exempt from the criticism which it would have excited on the first night, had similar excesses been indulged in.

Barnum's Museum.—The popular drama "Out of the Depths," will be played to-night and this afternoon. A new piece is in preparation for Wednesday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Vacancies in the Board of Registration Filled—Errors Corrected—The First Selections by Lot Under the Registry Law—A Few More Republicans on the List—Assignment of Duties to Each of the Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. Saturday, for the purpose of taking such action with regard to filling vacancies in the Board of Registration as should, after the receipt of the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on this point, seem proper. All the members were in their seats, and the President presided.

The opinion of Mr. Busteed was duly presented and read. Mr. Busteed believes that the Supervisors have the power to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration. Although the law is silent on this subject, he holds that, *a fortiori*, for this very reason, the power of filling vacancies must have been intended to reside in the Board of Supervisors; and says, further, that the vacancies must be filled in the manner prescribed for making the appointments in the first instance. The opinion was entered upon the minutes.

Supervisor Blunt inquired whether there were any vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The President announced the reception of a communication from George H. Matthews, appointed Registrar in the Seventh District of the Seventeenth Ward, presenting his resignation.

On motion of Supervisor Tweed, the Clerk was directed to read the roll of Registrars appointed, in the order of the Wards, and where there was proof that a vacancy existed, Supervisor Tweed further moved that the Board proceed to fill such vacancy.

Supervisor Kennedy moved that the Board proceed to appoint a Registrar in place of Mr. John Clark, who had been appointed to that office in the Fourth District of the Third Ward. He did not reside in the District, and had notified the Clerk of the Board in person that this was so.

Supervisor Tweed asked the Clerk whether he knew Mr. Clark personally.

The Clerk did not.

Supervisor Tweed said there was then no evidence that Mr. Clark and not some other person had notified the Clerk.

Supervisor Kennedy did not press his motion, it being understood that the Board would meet on Monday to settle this matter.

The further appointment of Registrars in the Fourth Ward, in which there were seven Districts, and, through an oversight, only five Districts had been provided for, was also deferred to Monday.

Supervisor Kennedy moved that a Registrar be appointed for the Fifth District of the Fifth Ward, Peter M. Schenck, the Registrar appointed therefor, residing in another Ward.

Supervisor Tweed proposed that an informal meeting should be held during the afternoon, (Saturday,) at which the further action of the Board with regard to filling vacancies could be arranged, and the arrangement could be carried out on Monday.

Supervisor Blunt was opposed to entering into any further arrangement with any party. He had enough of that. He was prepared now to sit till midnight to fill vacancies; but he would not attend a meeting on Monday.

Supervisor Tweed was willing to fight it out at the time.

The Clerk proceeded with the calling of the roll of Registrars. The resignation of Henry A. Morgan, Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, was presented. The Board refused to accept it. Ayes 6, Republicans; Noes 6, Democrats.

Supervisor Kennedy thought the Board treated Mr. Morgan with great discourtesy.

In place of John R. Hill, Registrar for the Ninth Ward, Twelfth District, not a resident, Abraham Springsteen was appointed. Both are Republicans.

Supervisor Voorhis called attention to the fact that James Downing, Registrar for the Seventh District of the Ninth Ward, had just been appointed a policeman and asked if that did not disqualify him.

Supervisors Kennedy and Tweed said it did not. Supervisor Kennedy said if holding office disqualified a Registrar, most of those appointed were disqualified. So nothing was done at this time with regard to this appointment.

A number of clerical errors in the list of Registrars were corrected.

James Brown (Rep.) was substituted for George H. Matthews (Rep.) registered in the Seventeenth Ward, Eighth District, all the members of the Board voting therefor.

Robert Cunningham (Dem.) was substituted for William S. Badeau (Dem.) as Registrar for the Eighteenth Ward, Second District, eight members voting therefor. Mr. Badeau does not reside in the District.

Jason Mills (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for Addison Brown (Amer.) in the Nineteenth Ward, First District. The latter does not reside in the District.

Thos. Kilpatrick (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for J. E. Watson (Rep.)—not a resident—in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifth District,—"showing," said the President in announcing the vote, "that there is no political bias in this Board." [Laughter.]

Supervisor Kennedy said there were just 88 Republican Registrars out of the 609 appointed.

Cornelius Moore (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for Wm. Dunning (Rep.) in the Twelfth Ward, Fifth District.

Daniel Kelly, Frank Smith and J. G. Beck, (two Democrats and one Republican) were unanimously substituted for three Democrats previously appointed Registrars in the Eleventh Ward, Seventeenth District, who, Supervisor Kennedy said, an Alderman (Boole) informed him could not be found in the District.

The Board reconsidered its action with regard to the resignation of Mr. Morgan of the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, who, Supervisor Kennedy assured the Board was "only a Black Republican." His resignation was accepted, and John J. Silcox (Rep.) was substituted for him.

In the Ninth Ward, First District, John Lynch, (Dem.) was substituted for J. B. Spofford, (Dem.) resigned.

In the Ninth Ward, Fifth District, Wm. E. Noble, (Rep.) was substituted for James Levy (Dem.) resigned, and in the Seventh District, John Sands, (Dem.) for James Downing, (Dem.) resigned.

In the Fourth Ward, Third District, John Edwards (Rep.) was substituted for Daniel Murphy, (Am.) who does not reside in the District.

After three unsuccessful ballots the Board was compelled to make this selection by lot, in accordance with the provisions of the Registry Act. "How are you going to do it?" asked the President. "The old-fashioned way," answered Supervisor Tweed. Two pieces of paper, bearing the names of the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively were placed in a hat by Supervisor Blunt, one of the tellers, and one was drawn out by Supervisor Briggs, the other teller.

In the Fourth Ward, Sixth District—one of the Districts left unprovided for through an oversight—John Crow, (Dem.,) John Kelly, (Rep.,) and M. Friedman, (Rep.,) were appointed Registrars by lot.

In the Sixth Ward, Seventh District, G. W. Cassaby, (Dem.,) John Marsden, (Dem.,) and James Roche, (Rep.,) were appointed Registrars.

In the Eighteenth Ward, Second District, Michael C. O'Byrne, (Dem.,) was appointed in place of James D. Baldwin, (Dem.,) not a resident of the District.

This completed all the alterations in the list of Registrars, as originally published, which will be made.

Supervisor Bell moved, and it was carried, that in accordance with the provisions of the law, Supervisor Kennedy be designated to receive the election returns of the First District, (First, Second and Third Wards,) Supervisor Roche to receive those of the Second District, (Fourth and Sixth Wards,) Supervisor Tweed those of the Third District, (Seventh and Thirteenth Wards,) Supervisor Purdy those of the Fourth District, (Fifth and Eighth Wards,) Supervisor Voorhis those of the Fifth District, (Ninth and Sixteenth Wards,) Supervisor Little those of the Sixth District, (Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,) Supervisor Stewart those of the Seventh District, (Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards,) Supervisor Weismann those of the Eighth District, (Tenth and Fourteenth Wards,) Supervisor Blunt those of the Ninth District, (Fifteenth Ward,) Supervisor Ball those of the Tenth District, (Eighteenth Ward,) Supervisor Briggs those of the Eleventh District, (Twenty-first Ward,) and Supervisor Conner those of the Twelfth District, (Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.)

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REPAIRS TO THE STREETS—LOC

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWINDLING THE SWAMP MERCHANTS.—Several of the dealers in leather in Spruce and Ferry streets for a few months past have been losers to a large amount by accepting forged orders for goods, which purported to come from their customers in the upper part of the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. On Friday a lad called at the store of E. GODFREY & SON, No. 34 Spruce-street, and presented an order, purporting to have been made by WM. DAMMES, of No. 52 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, for one dozen patent-leather skins. The skins were delivered, although the order was believed to be forged, but Officer WATERS, of the Second Precinct, followed the boy to Jersey City, and saw him give the goods to a man named JAMES G. RICE. RICE was immediately arrested, and brought to the City, when he confessed to having procured about $200 worth of goods from WARREN S. WILKEY, of No. 3 Ferry-street, and C. W. CAREY, of No. 27 Spruce-street. On Saturday he was committed for trial by Alderman BRADY.

TAMMANY HALL TO-NIGHT.—It is expected that much excitement will attend the adjourned meeting of the Convention called to nominate a Senatorial candidate for the Fourth District, which meets to-night in Tammany Hall. The contestants before the Convention are JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., WM. M. TWEED, J. MCLEOD MURPHY and Messrs. MONEGHAN and KIVLIN. The only real contest, however, lies between SAVAGE and MURPHY, the former having had 18 votes and the latter 17, when the Convention adjourned on last Friday night. The Mozart Hall men claim MR. MURPHY as their champion, while Mr. SAVAGE appears on behalf of the regular organization. There is every probability of "a heated term" in the Old Wigwam to-night; and should MURPHY fail to get the nomination, an effort will probably be made by his friends to indorse the famous BILLY WILSON, who is the ostensible Mozart nominee. Sheriff KELLY and Register MINER are taking very active part in this controversy.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—Shortly after 8 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the premises No. 205 Front-street, occupied by DANIEL SWEENEY, a rag dealer. The flames extended into the upper portion of No. 207, also occupied by Mr. SWEENEY, and from thence into No. 203, occupied on the second floor by MICHAEL CONLIN, carpenter, and on the first floor by WILLIAM HAGGERTY, junk dealer. The fire was extinguished by the firemen with much difficulty. The rags destroyed amount to about $1,000 in value, and insured in the Tradesmen's and New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. The first floor of No. 205 is occupied by A. T. BRIGGS for the storage of barrels, and his loss is about $200; insured. The building No. 205 is owned by Mr. MORGAN, and is damaged to the amount of $600; insured. The loss on the stock in the premises No. 203 amounts to about $200. It was caused principally by water, and is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—WILLARD P. MAYNARD, the stage-driver who was apprehended, last Thursday night, on suspicion of having caused the death of a German named JOHN SILKEN, with whom he had had a fight a few days before, is held to await the action of the grand jury in the matter. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case on Saturday, and the evidence substantiated the account of the affray which was published on Saturday in the TIMES. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOUTON showed that death was caused by effusion of blood on the brain, which had been produced by fracture of the skull. SILKEN was 45 years of age. He and his wife kept a small liquor-store at No. 322 West Forty-third-street.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. KENNEDY, left on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool, with 130 passengers and $350,000 in specie. The Hamburg screw steamer *Teutonia*, Capt. HENSEN, also left at the same hour for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, carrying 132 passengers and $750,000 in specie.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to the 14th inst.:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 7	163	90	253
Admitted to Oct. 14	39	22	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	15	42
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	172	93	265
Males			216
Females			49

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

THE SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamers of the Norwich and Worcester and of the Stonington lines, on and after Thursday, the 20th inst., will leave New-York at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore. The steamer *Vanderbilt* will resume her place on the line on Wednesday next.

Prof O. M. MITCHELL gives the first of his Course of Lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute. The popularity of the present lecturer, and the fact that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is to give the fifth and sixth in the course, renders this series exceedingly attractive.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—The Seventh District alarm at 2¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon was false. It was occasioned by a dense smoke which proceeded from a stove in the premises No. 31 Liberty-street. An attempt to create a fight among the firemen while in Liberty-street, was foiled by the Second Ward Police.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. DURYEA.—The following contributions have been made to this fund:

Already ack'dged	$750	Brown Brothers & Co.	$50
Howell Williams	50	Pells & Co	50
Hewitt & Co	50	John D. Jones	50
E. D. Morgan & Co..	50		
Total			$1,050

The contributors, as well as any others who may wish to add to the fund, will please call at MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co.'s office, No. 45 Exchange-place, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at noon, for the purpose of deciding how the money shall be invested.

Police Reports.

THE OFT-TOLD STORY.—Three German laborers, named Joseph Miller, of St. Louis, Ulrich Lettelle and John Klett, of Illinois, arrived in this City last Wednesday on their way to Germany. Before leaving the cars they were accosted by a runner speaking their native tongue, who induced them, as they to put up at Enright's, in Cedar-street. Desirous of leaving the City as soon as possible, they requested to be shown the office of the steamer, when they were conducted to a bogus ticket-office, where each of them paid $35 for what purported to be a steerage passage to Havre. Subsequently, they found that their tickets were only good for a passage to Liverpool in the steerage of the ship *Australia*. Returning to Enright's, they say, they appealed to him for redress, but received only abuse, and in spite of remonstrance, a carman took their luggage to the Liverpool vessel. Enright then told his victims that they must each pay him $5 25 for one night's lodging and breakfast, and leave his house. A runner standing by, observed one of the Germans attempting to conceal a five-dollar bill and snatched it from his hand. Others seized the three, searched them roughly and took away all the money which they had about them. Miller told his persecutors that legal measures would be taken against them, whereupon he was thrust into a closet and detained for some hours. His two companions came before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday afternoon and related their grievances, but the magistrate deferred a hearing until this morning. Meanwhile, through the efforts of Mr. Hartmann, the interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, the destitute men have found a temporary home at the Shakespeare Hotel until measures for their relief shall be adopted. Their trunks remain on board the *Australia*, which departs to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY.—John Callahan was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, which was preferred against him by James Mullen, of No. 527 Third-avenue. The parties, it seems, became engaged in a quarrel, and Callahan, according to his own statement, was so enraged by Mullin's refusal to refund him ten cents which was due him, that he stabbed him with a knife. The weapon came in contact with one of Callahan's ribs, and did not inflict a serious wound. As the provocation was so trifling, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed Mullin in default of $1,000 bail.

USING A SLUNG SHOT.—Charles Frankson entered a complaint before Judge STEERS, on Saturday, of having been struck by Edward Koegner with a slung shot. The parties were fighting when the offence was alleged to have been committed. Koener denied the charge, but he was committed to await the result of an examination.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—John McGovern and John Dernady, lads of 14 years, were taken before Justice STEERS on a charge of breaking into the house of Mrs. Selina Marks, No. 56 Ridge-street, and stealing $19 75. The boys acknowledged that they stole the money, but denied the burglary. They were locked up.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Justice STEERS on Saturday committed James Hayward, on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit five dollar bills of the Mechanics' Bank, New-Haven, Conn. Henry Strauss, of No. 78 Monroe-street, and Lewis Brady, of No. 280 Grand-street, were the parties who made complaints against him.

The Row at Syracuse.

MORE AFFIDAVITS—MESSRS. CARPENTER AND FERRIS ON THE STAND.

The *Leader* of Saturday publishes a very long affidavit from JOHN CARPENTER, *apropos* of the late row in the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. He opens by rehearsing a conversation which he held on the 10th of September with one FERRIS, who wished him, with sundry other persons, to go to Syracuse for the purpose of "sustaining FERNANDO WOOD in everything he wished to do in the Convention." The next day the plan was arranged, the party made up, and they all went by the *Francis Skiddy* to Albany, and thence to Syracuse, where Mr. FERRIS explained to them that "their object was to enter the State Convention and there assist FERNANDO WOOD in forcibly taking possession of the Convention, if necessary, and turning it to his own use, which would certainly make him Mayor of New-York City, and that then he would reward us; and that we were all to place ourselves under the Benicia Boy, who would be our chief reliance when it came to a fight; and FERRIS also cautioned us not to be seen together in the streets of Syracuse, and to show ourselves round as little as possible, for that if the regular City Delegation should see such a crowd, they would suspect our purpose, and might telegraph to New-York, and bring up a party sufficient in numbers and strength to prevent us from carrying out our designs upon the Convention. All these orders were given to us by FERRIS as coming from FERNANDO WOOD; and as FERRIS was in constant attendance upon, and association with FERNANDO, both in FERNANDO's rooms in the Voorhies House and in the streets; and as they are intimate acquaintances in the City of New-York, and as FERRIS held a place under FERNANDO when WOOD was Mayor, we all considered these orders and promises as coming from WOOD himself, and held ourselves in readiness to watch events and do as we saw proper."

When the Convention had been organized by the election of Mr. ALVORD as temporary Chairman,—just a little after Mr. STRYKER had also been appointed and taken his seat, Mr. CARPENTER says he "saw FERNANDO WOOD beckon with his hand to THOS. H. FERRIS, who thereupon went and whispered with FERNANDO; and immediately thereafter FERRIS came to myself and CORNELIUS WOODS and said, 'Go upon the stage and throw STRYKER off.' Upon this CORNELIUS WOODS and I went upon the stage directly behind STRYKER, and WOODS took hold of STRYKER from behind and threw him violently off the platform down upon the floor, a distance of five feet. The beckoning gesture of FERNANDO WOOD to THOS. H. FERRIS was seen by the Benicia Boy, who stood close to FERNANDO during all this time. At the time when STRYKER was thrown off, the Benecia Boy, WM. FERRIS, CROW, O'BRIEN, ANDREW SHEEHAN, MCMAHON, *alias* MONNOX, and BEN RAY were standing at the foot of the platform, close at hand, and their assistance gave us countenance to do what we were doing at the orders of FERNANDO WOOD sent to us through THOS. H. FERRIS." Mr. CARPENTER further testifies to the good conduct of Mr. RYNDERS in the Convention, and that the Ferris party were evidently inclined to do him bodily injury.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of the Rev. J. C. Guldin, the Rev. Dr. Adams and Dr. Schaff—Resolutions in favor of Keeping the Day Holy.

A large meeting of German citizens in favor of enforcing the laws for observing the Sabbath, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. There were probably fifteen hundred persons present. GUSTAV SCHWAB, Esq., of Philadelphia, presided; among those on the platform were the Rev. Drs. ADAMS, HUTTON, SPRING, POTTS and SKINNER. After the singing of a hymn, in which all present joined with genuine German heartiness, the reading of a passage from the Scriptures and a prayer,

The Rev. JOHN C. GULDIN, of the German Evangelical Mission (Reformed Dutch) Church of New-York, was introduced. His address was in German. He said it afforded him unusual joy to see on this occasion so many Germans present. Justly they revered the German name, and justly they rejoiced when German influence was given in behalf of the religious and moral welfare of the people. If in scientific research and literature the Germans did not yield the palm to any other people, neither in German piety was there less of depth and earnestness than in that of any other race. The fact that so many of the German population of this country were present at this gathering was an evidence that in their hearts love for Jehovah was not extinct, and that God still had a great German people in this City that had not bowed the knee to Baal;—a people that was a credit to their Fatherland and to the country of their adoption. Notwithstanding the scoffing insolence of the enemies of the Bible, they were about to stand up and say publicly that they feared God more than they feared man, and that they regarded the Sabbath as a holy institution. They had kept silence long enough—too long,—while a certain class of Germans had decried the Sabbath. Long enough, through the deportment of that class, had the impression been stamped upon the minds of the American public that the Germans cared for nothing on the Lord's Day, but mere sensual enjoyment. This was to be rectified. To this end this meeting was called. Not that the community was in any danger of loosing its Sabbath, but the continuance of such a disregard of the Sabbath as was manifested by some would ultimately produce Robespierres, Marats, Duponts and Tom Paines among us, and society would suffer from their machinations. Was there not already too much ripe fruit of this kind in this City? Christians should not be indifferent to this subject, but should work together in behalf of the object which had brought them together.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS was the next speaker, the only one who addressed the congregation in English. He blessed God that he was permitted to see such a spectacle as this. He was sure that the German population of this city had been grossly libeled and misrepresented in some quarters—that they were not so indifferent to a proper observance of the Sabbath as some would have it believed that they were. When he understood that this was a spontaneous movement of Germans, he found it difficult to find words to express his grateful interest in the occasion. When he saw that those from whom many had been expecting evil were here united in favor of the Sabbath—that great safeguard of American institutions—he thanked God and took courage. If the Germans had any prejudices against the older inhabitants of the country, or the latter against the Germans, it was well that they should meet thus and interchange sentiments and come to understand each other. Here they were all from one stock, all representatives of Saxondom—he thanked CARLYLE for coining the word—all launched together in one ship, and all equally interested in her progress; and if any one undertook to bore holes in the vessel so that she should sink, all equally were interested in stopping the leak. He liked this commingling of the races. He would be happy to have German clergymen occupy his pulpit, and he would be glad to go among the Germans himself. Dr. ADAMS related what he had seen of the desecration of the Sabbath in Germany, and told how much it had pained him. They should all feel in this country, he said, that they were from one root, one family-stock with Americans. Though transplanted hither and thither, yet here in this country they were finally brought together, and their interests were one. As in the days of old, various metals were fused together to form the far-famed Corinthian brass, so he hoped that here God was blending together on our shores all the races to form a new man—a Christian American. He hoped the day would come when everywhere through the land, on the Lord's Day, a Sabbath stillness should prevail, and all should unite in the worship of the true God.

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF addressed the congregation at considerable length. He spoke of the general importance of the present movement; of the good effect that would result from it to the domestic, social, moral, religious and political elements of the community, and to the Germans and Americans in their relations with each other, and announced as his theme, "the physical, moral and religious necessity and benefit of the Sabbath as a day of rest, a day of discipline, and a day of blessing for body and soul, for the individual, the family and the State." He alluded to the antiquity of Sabbath observance, and declared that, by a law of nature, a periodical rest from labor was made necessary for man. To this point he adduced medical testimony and police statistics, the Bible, and the writings of eminent philosophers. He asserted that Christianity was a part of the common law of the land; that without it the Republic could not exist for six years. He contrasted Sabbath-observing America, England, Switzerland and Holland with those countries in which the Sabbath is desecrated, and pointed to the morals of those countries respectively in support of his proposition. Religious worship especially required a due observance of the Sabbath.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the proper observance of the Lord's Day is of the utmost importance for the *individual man*, inasmuch as it secures to him a day of rest after six days of labor, and with it time and opportunity for intellectual and moral improvement and preparation for a better world to come.

Resolved, That the sanctification of the Sabbath is of the greatest account for the *family*, as a means of strengthening the bond of union between husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, by giving them an opportunity of uninterrupted communion and common attendance upon the ennobling, purifying and sanctifying services of divine worship.

Resolved, That the observance of Sunday is an essential want of *society*, for the purpose of arresting the noise and bustle of every-day-life, and thus warding off the demoralizing temptations of sensualism and materialism, keeping alive and promoting the sense of the common origin and destiny of all men, and the duties arising therefrom to mankind at large and to our country in particular.

Resolved, That the observance of Sunday is indispensable for the *Christian Church*, inasmuch as it secures and promotes the regular exercises of preaching, religious instruction to the young, Christian charity, and all other private and social virtues, and is a type of "the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Resolved, That we, as Germans, do solemnly protest against the perversion of Sunday from a day of rest and devotion into a day of noisy excitement and dissipation, which is only too frequent among some of our German countrymen, and brings dishonor on the German name; and that we request our American fellow-citizens by no means to charge the fault of many upon the *whole* people and upon Germany, where, for many years past, noble efforts are successfully making towards the promotion of the better observance of Sunday.

Resolved, That we regard the strict observance of Sunday which was introduced into this country with the very first settlements of European immigrants, and has ever since been the common custom of the land, by no means as a defect, but, on the contrary, as a great advantage and blessing to America, and we will cheerfully assist in keeping it up and handing it down to future generations.

Resolved, That in the Sabbath laws of this country, as they obtain in nearly every State of our great Republican confederacy, we see nothing that conflicts with the cherished principle of civil and religious liberty; on the contrary, we regard them as one of the strongest guarantees of our free institutions, as a wholesome check upon licentiousness and dissipation, and as a preventive of the pauperism and crime which must necessarily undermine and ultimately destroy the liberty of any people.

The congregation was then dismissed with a benediction.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Order of the Procession—Visiting Companies—The New Banner.

To-day the second grand triennial parade of the New-York Fire Department occurs. It will be a grand occasion for citizens and for firemen alike. At 10 o'clock this morning the procession will form on the Fifth-avenue. It will move at 11 o'clock, proceeding down to Fourteenth-street, thence to Eighth-avenue, to Bleecker-street, to Broadway, to the Park, where it will be received by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall. Thence it will go up Chatham-street to East Broadway, turning into Grand-street, and through to the Bowery, up the Fourth-avenue to Union-square.

HARRY HOWARD, Chief of the Fire Department will head the procession. The following Companies from abroad, have been assigned to the First Division Delegation of the Charlestown (Massachusetts) Fire Department; Boston Engine Company No. 8, of Boston, Mass.; Roxbury Engine Company, of Roxbury, Mass.; Crockett Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; American Engine Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Paterson, N. J.; United Hose Company No. 40, of Philadelphia; Damper Engine Company No. 4, of Hartford, Conn.; Ringold Hose Company No. 1 of Newburgh, N. Y.

The Second Division will be led by COLT's Hartford Brass Band. In the Division will be three ex-chiefs of the Department; UZZIAH WENMAN, JAMES GULICK and ALFRED CARSON; the Association of Exempt Firemen; the Board of Fire Commissioners and ex-Fire Commissioners; the Exempt Engine Company; the Officers and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department; the New-York Fire Department Banner, in charge of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11, and Hose and Engine Companies from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive.

There will be in all, eleven divisions, each containing about eleven companies, arranged, as nearly as possible, in the order of their numbers. Dodworth's Band will bring up the rear of the procession. No smoking will be allowed in the line; nor will companies be allowed to parade more men than the law entitles them to. Companies parading with steam engines will not be permitted to have their engines fired up. In case of fire in the City, the Marshal will designate which companies shall leave the line, and as an additional precaution, the steam fire engine *J. G. Storms* will be kept in readiness in the Park.

The presentation of the large banner which the Common Council resolved two years ago to present to the Fire Department will add interest to the celebration. It has been painted by Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, and is now in the City Library. The banner is of blue silk, with red, yellow and blue trimmings. On one side is an allegorical representation of Charity receiving the thanks of the widow and orphans; in the background Neptune stands with one foot on the sea and one on the land, and the Genius of Protection rising out of the clouds above presides over all. The design and the execution are equally good. Above is written, "New-York Fire Department;" and below the sentence is completed, "Chartered March 20, 1798." On the other side are the arms of the City of New-York and the Firemen's Monument at Greenwood. The banner cost $1,500.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The Accident to her Machinery—Particulars of the Disaster and of the Homeward Voyage.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, G. HARRISON, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, about 11 o'clock. She brought about two hundred passengers, having left two hundred and ten, with the New-Orleans mails, at Key West.

The steamer left Aspinwall at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 3, with a light breeze from the eastward and a smooth sea. This weather continued through the night, the steamer making 10 knots an hour, with the usual pressure of steam. At 10½ A. M. of the following day, Oct. 4, when 140 miles north of Aspinwall the starboard outboard shaft broke off three inches from the ship's side. At the time the accident happened the engine was making 16 revolutions per minute, with a smooth sea, there being no unusual strain. The accident was wholly unaccountable. The shaft is 16 inches in diameter, and is made of solid wrought iron. The wheel was secured, and a force immediately put to work to remove the buckets, under the superintendence of the engineers. The work was accomplished without difficulty at 1 o'clock P. M., when the steamer was started with her remaining wheel. There was no panic among the passengers. No anxiety or alarm were apparent among the passengers, as the nature of the accident was immediately made known. From this time until they reached Cape San Antonio, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 8th, the engine performed an average of eleven revolutions per minute, and the steamer made about seven knots per hour. This was owing in part to the continuance of fine weather. The steamer arrived at Key West on the 10th, at 2:25 P. M. Here were landed 210 passengers, together with the mails and $267,653 51 in specie for New-Orleans. After taking on two hundred tons of coal, she left again at 12:40 A. M. The weather continued favorable, and the steamer made eight knots an hour up to 11 o'clock P. M. of the 14th. She had been running under all sail, with a fair wind, but about 11 o'clock P. M. it suddenly "chopped around" to the northwest, and began to bow very heavily. Then, for the first time, did any one experience anxiety on account of the crippled condition of the ship. The sails were furled, yards pointed to the wind, and every precaution taken to avoid accident to the remaining portion of the engine. The steamer, however, behaved admirably, steadily progressing at the rate of four knots an hour. This gale continued until she made the Highlands, yesterday morning.

The officers speak of the *Star of the West* as one of the best steamers afloat. Her Engineer is Mr. C. G. CONCKLIN; First Assistant, N. WINANS; Second Assistant, Wm. WITHERINGTON; Third Assistant, STEPHEN MAIR; Fourth Assistant, MARTIN CRAWFORD; First Officer, AARON CROCKER; Second Officer, H. P. DRAPER; Third Officer, HENRY HOLDEN.

The steamer will now be hauled up, and undergo thorough repairs.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPUDENCE OF PICKPOCKETS.—The Sunday morning services in the churches in the vicinity of Pierrepont and Clinton streets are all concluded at about the same time, and the streets in the vicinity are crowded for half an hour or more by the dispersing congregations. The light-fingered gentry seize upon this occasion to ply their calling, and thus far with considerable success. Yesterday, a lady had a port-monnaie, containing twenty dollars or more, taken from her pocket, and though she saw the person who committed the robbery, no immediate alarm was given, and the fellow escaped. One week ago yesterday a young man had a gold watch taken from his pocket, but, fortunately, it was attached to his person by a strong chain, and he discovered the attempt in time to save his time-piece. The accomplished thief made a handsome apology, and under the cover of it escaped before the owner of the watch had time to decide whether the man was a thief or not. Heretofore these robberies have not been reported to the Police, so that no efforts have been made to secure the intruders. Hereafter, however, they will be carefully looked after.

THE WATER-WORKS CONTEST.—The mandamus requiring the Comptroller of Brooklyn to give his reasons for refusing to pay the drafts of the Brooklyn Water-Works Commissioners, for work done under the amended Act of April, 1859, and to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay, was argued before Judge LOTT on Saturday last. A decision will be made within two weeks. The contractors for the Water-Works have stopped pumping water into the Ridgewood Reservoir, and declare that their intention is not to pump any more water into the Reservoir until they receive all the money due them. There is enough water in the Reservoir to last the city, perhaps, one week.

A NEW WAY TO BREAK UP GAMBLING.—Two men, named ROGER COSTELLO and MICHAEL MCCARTEN, were arrested on Saturday, by Officer MCGUIRE, of the Third Precinct Police, for fighting in Hamilton-avenue. They had been playing "poker" for about twenty-four hours previous to their arrest. During the sitting MCCARTEN had won $225 or more of his opponent's money, and the quarrel originated in a dispute about returning this amount. The parties, upon being taken before Capt. SHAUGHRAN, were committed to the cells as disorderly persons, and the money in dispute was turned over to the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 105 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men 20, women 19, boys 35, girls 31, adults 39, children 66. Males 55; Females 50. 77 were born in the United States, and 66 were under 21 years of age. The principal diseases were consumption 13, croup 9; convulsions 8; marasmus infantile 16; scarlet fever 6. There was one death from delirium tremens, 3 from cancer, 2 drowned, 1 from lockjaw, 2 from old age, and 1 small pox.

TIME IS MONEY.—The money found in the old clock, purchased at an auction store, amounted to £3,000 instead of $3,000, as has been stated. The notes were on the Bank of England, and were issued during the reign of Queen ANNE—so long ago, that the New-York brokers refuse to cash them, and the fortunate finder will send them to England for redemption.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Another attempt was made on Friday night last to issue a large amount of counterfeit money, but the operators were only partially successful, as the Police had timely notice of their intentions. The counterfeits offered were $3s on the Bank of Danvers, Mass., and $5s on the Mechanic's Bank of New-Haven, Conn. Several arrests were made.

BROOKLYN RAILROADS.—An effort is making to get the Railroad Companies to issue commutation tickets for six months or a year, and also to issue transfer tickets, so that any person can ride from one point to another without being compelled to pay three or four times over.

MILITARY.—A new military company was organized on Friday evening last, to be attached to the [illegible] Regiment. The following officers were elected: [illegible] CORNELIUS W. STRANG, ISAAC VALENTINE.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 19, 20, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 49, 50. City Court—Nos. 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 10, 45, 7, 47, 1, 48.

The Turf.

With the return of cool weather, trotting horses are displaying renewed activity. The following is a summary of matches which have recently transpired:

There was a contest on Friday at the Union Course between the brown gelding, *Fernando Wood*, and the gray mare, *Lady Suffolk*. The following were the conditions and the result:

Match, $500; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
Owner, br. g. *Fernando Wood* 1
Owner, g. m. *Lady Suffolk* ..... dist.
Time—2:44.

Saturday there was a $500 match trot at the Union Course; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons. The summary is as follows:

H. WOODRUFF, br. g. *Post Boy*	2	1	1	2	1
D. TALLMAN, br. m. *Mary Irving*	1	2	2	1	2

Time—2:42½—2:42—2:33—2:37—2:36.

At McComb's Dam, on Saturday, a match contest for $500, to saddle, transpired, as follows:

Mr. MELBORNE, g. m. *Lady Gay* 1
Mr. CORNALL, s. g. *Joe Cocheron* 2
Time—Not taken.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.
W. K. CORT, No. 50 Bowery,
Would invite the especial attention of housekeepers to the
CELEBRATED ARBITOR,
The only gas-burning cooking Stove ever invented.
Also,
A general assortment of Parlor, Hall and Office Stoves.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Success in Life.—Everybody desires to succeed, and might if they would choose the right pursuit and make the best of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, gives phrenological examinations and advice daily.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Achromatic Stereoscopes and Views—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 13 John-st., keep the choicest varieties in glass and paper pictures. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUTCHISON—EADIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Hugh Blair, HUGH HUTCHISON to CATHARINE W. EADIE, all of this City.

ROBERTS—BURTIS.—At Utica, on Friday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, MARTIN ROBERTS, of New-York City, to MARY NICHOLS BURTIS, of Utica.

SANFORD—ROSEKRANS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. J. Fennel, Mr. CALEB W. SANFORD to CYNTHIA W., eldest daughter of the Hon. E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenns Falls, N. Y.

ST. JOHN—TEED.—At Somers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Geo. S. Gordon, WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MAGGIE T., adopted daughter of Charles G. Teed, Esq., of the former place.

NICHOLSON—HALE.—At Metuchin, N. J., by the Rev. John D. Wells, of Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN NICHOLSON, of Savannah, Ga., to Miss MATILDA, eldest daughter of the late James Hale, of Metuchin.

UPTON—ASHLEY.—At Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in St. John's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Ashley, CHARLES E. UPTON, Esq., of Rochester, and LOUISE RACKETT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DODGE—GREW.—In Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. T. Johnston, ANSON G. P. DODGE, of New-York City, to REBECCA WAINWRIGHT GREW, of the former place.

DIED.

TINKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, after a short illness, EDWARD TINKER, eldest son of Capt. Edward G. Tinker, aged 19 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 20 West 31st st., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GILMORE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, Mrs. ABBY GILMORE, widow of George Gilmore.

The funeral will take place from the house of her brother, Mr. John Wheeler, No. 220 Varick-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WARNER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, Mrs. SARAH WARNER, relict of Wm. Warner, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and Abraham, and of her sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. V. L. Sherwood, No. 59 4th-st.

☞ California, Philadelphia and Newburgh papers please copy.

COULTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, at 6 o'clock, MARY, the wife of Wm. E. Coulter, aged 34 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 Chatham-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 16, KATE, infant daughter of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 157 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M.

TIER.—At Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15, JEREMIAH TIER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The carriages will be at the Williams' Bridge Depôt to meet the 12½ o'clock train from 27th-st., New-York.

FASH.—At College Point, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 15, CAROLINE A. FASH.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 3d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.

Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Winter Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction, illustrated by Clinical Practice, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 A. M. precisely, at the new Anatomical Theatre of Bellevue Hospital, when the opening address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., President of the Medical Board. Drs. CHANDLER R. GILMAN and JOHN T. METCALFE, will also address the students. The Medical Profession, students of medicine, and others interested, are invited to attend.

TIMOTHY DALY, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., E. SEYMOUR, No. 58 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of location and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brower's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New York. Gentlemen or boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Mr. D. engages to remove stiffness or trembling from the most cramped hand in one week.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING GUARANTEED to all, old and young, in ten lessons of an hour each, by the most successful living teacher of the caligraphic art. Terms reduced to the nominal charge of $5 for the course. Apply, this week, at No. 362 Broadway. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE 42nd session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 47th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application to.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 222 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., the Rev. A. G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector. Circulars may be had of the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 765 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 34th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms.

A LADY, LATE FROM EUROPE, VERY efficient as a teacher of the piano-forte and of vocal music, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Apply, for particulars, to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING BOARDING AND Day School, for young gentlemen, within an hour of New-York; for ease of access, healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery, and social and religious advantages, the locality is unsurpassed; the health of the Principal requires a change. For further particulars, address PROPRIETOR, care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, who has never been in the City, desires a situation in some quiet family in New-York or Brooklyn, where her services as teacher of small children will be an equivalent for her board. As she came here to improve her musical education, she also solicits a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of Mr. L. E. CLARK, No. 3 Park-row; Mr. T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 36 Park-row; Mr. C. B. VAILL, No. 104 Chambers-st.; Mrs. JANE TORREY, No. 62 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as teacher in a select boarding-school, or as governess in a private family, or would go as companion to a lady. Her course of instruction includes music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings; also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, for one week, E. W. K., Box No. 482 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application may be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D, and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a recngagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as daily governess, for two or three hours every day, or private lessons in any of the usual branches—French, German, Italian, Music, drawing, and the English branches. Best references given. Address Box No. 243 Union-square Post-office. No agency need apply.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, to teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. V., Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Protestant English lady, wishes employment in the above-named capacity, to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of the French language. Testimonials, &c., satisfactory. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE herself as nursery governess in a family, (an Episcopal family is preferred,) where she may have the sole care and instruction of young children. She speaks French fluently, and teaches it, if desired. Inquire, for two days, of the Rev. MORGAN DIX, No. 31 Vesey-st.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH children—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
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On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS.
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS. And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

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☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$300,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
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LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, TWO Ladies' BREASTPINS, between 22d and 23d sts., 8th-av., or in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Who ever returns the same to R. FERRIS & CO., Jewelers, No. 231 8th-av., corner 22d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN 2D-AV., between 27th and 15th sts., a GOLD CAMEO BRACELET, with small chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid, and thanks of the owner, by returning it to Mrs. EVANS, No. 426 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACTURers, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x149 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 500 feet, is reserved for the use of this portion of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 50 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawana Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.

The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.
SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWENTY-FIVE THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES IN BROOKLYN
FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
VALUE FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 EACH—AT LESS THAN HALF OF NEW YORK PRICES.

On Fourth and Second places, Huntington, Woodhull, Rapelye, Atlantic, (Hamilton-st., next north of Clinton-av.,) Park-av. and President-st. Lots from 100 to 133 feet deep. Four of the buildings have a store on first floor. All in excellent and improving neighborhoods, and at less prices than the cost of the houses. Rents to purchasers will stand from $250 to $800. All free from nuisances, and each one within 200 feet of cars.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance from one to five years; or two-thirds may remain for a term of years.

☞ Apply, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

P. S.—No exchanges can be made, as they must be sold for money and mortgages.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND BROWN-STONE houses for sale by SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office:

On 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 31st-st., near 5th-av.
On 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 43d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 5th, Lexington and Madison Avs.

And a number of other private residences in desirable localities, in various parts of New-York and Brooklyn, several of which are offered at great bargains.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City or Brooklyn property.—A splendid farm of land—153 acres—in the central part of this State; the soil is very rich, the dwelling-house is excellent, the climate unsurpassed, ten acres of orchard, convenient to schools, churches, moral and religious neighborhood, no grog-shops. For further particulars, call on E. WAMSLEY, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THIRTY DOUBLE OR SIXTY single lots situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, on the New-Jersey Central R. R. between said depôt and the river, desirably located for dwellings or manufacturing purposes, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchantable goods of any description. Inquire of BENJ. CLINTON, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and mill property, about 130 miles from New-York, situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 500 acres of land, with large manor house and numerous outbuildings; two large streams running through the place. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., fine location, house in elegant order, good size, price $13,000. Also, for sale a splendid house on 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., $11,500. Also, two handsome English basement houses on 33d-st., near Madison-av., $12,500.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English-basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly twenty feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 5a Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¾ miles from Munsey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS brick and brown-stone houses, from $3,750 to $32,000, on 1st-place, 2d-place, Clinton, President, Court, Butler, Union and Van Brunt sts., and Clinton-av. Three fine farms near Canandaigua. Western lands to exchange for goods or property in New-York or Brooklyn. M. BEEMAN, 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPerty on 34-av., the best on the avenue; rents for $2,000—can be bought for $11,000. This will be found upon examination to be a first-rate investment. Also for sale, a valuable store property down town, below Fulton-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av. or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOcated in the best business part of the Bowery, the property is leased at $2,000 rent; the building covers the lot; will be sold at a fair price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN stone house on East 30th-st. for sale at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms; price $7,000; only $1,000 cash required; also, a three-story brick house on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY house No. 4 West 16th-st., 35 feet wide and 84 feet deep, in fine order, frescoed in medallion; with stable entrance on 15th-st.; lot 35 by 103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A GENtleman leaving the City will dispose of highly productive property, and take mortgages for the full amount, or other good security. Address CITY PROPERTY, care JOHN LLOYD & SONS, 17 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A number of houses on 5th-av., below $15,000 each; also, a house with stable on Madison-av.; also, a house in East 12th-st., and two in 42d-st., one in West 37th-st., by R. G. PEIRCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—UP-TOWN LOTS WITH A BUILDing loan, well situated, on a 100-feet street, and near first-class improvements. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-STREET, No. 77, near Lexington-av., brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements complete. Inquire of WILLIAM BEARD, No. 42 East 11th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY or country houses, in every style, or made to order complete, only $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, the architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THOSE BEAUTIful new stores corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.; the corner is 25 feet 5 inches; the inside ones are 25 feet by 48 feet deep. Will lease the stores separately, or the whole building, if desired. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. J. C. SARES.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF extra size on 5th-av.; one 28-feet lot corner on Madison-av.; four lots on 40th-st., and four on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; two lots on 38th-st., near Broadway; five lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap, by
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH RARE SURROUNDINGS.—An opportunity is afforded to any gentleman wishing to possess a Country Residence with unusual attractions, and with all the advantages of many years' culture and improvement.

The place is within an hour of the City by rail, and by either of two roads is accessible at almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban or city life. The location is entirely healthy, and a delightful region of country, and affording every facility for boating and fishing, as well as driving, shooting, &c.

The mansion is spacious and convenient, situated in a lawn of 20 acres. There are two suites of large parlors, dining room, library and billiard room on the first floor, surrounded with spacious piazzas; all the rooms below and above commanding extensive landscape and water views unsurpassed in beauty. A venerable grove of several acres skirting the lawn, contains some of the proudest monarchs of the forest.

A continuous drive of several miles through the lawns, cultivated fields and shady groves, across running streams and through rocky glens, allows the best facilities for carriage exercise and equestrian sports, while it discovers the finest features of the beautiful and picturesque.

The present owner has devoted several years to the collection of rare plants, shrubery and fruits. Several acres are devoted to the gardens. The grapery and plant houses are stocked with the choicest varieties. All the new kinds of hardy grapes, the choicest pears and small fruits are in continuous succession and profusion. The orchards are extensive and in their prime.

The barns, carriage and ice houses, farmer's and gardener's residences, &c., are all arranged in exclusion from the mansion.

A portion of the grounds might be subdivided into several sites for villa residences, each having charming prospects, without invading the retirement and integrity of the present arrangement.

The place will be sold much below its real value, and the terms of purchase made easy. The owner leaves it with the view of spending some time in foreign travel, and will give possession immediately.

☞ A fine collection of choice stock, horses, carriages, wagons, farm implements, furniture (in good order, &c.,) may be included in the purchase. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, TWELVE MILES from New-York, with a fine view of the Sound, a large stone house, furnished, containing 20 rooms. A gardener's stone cottage, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, bath-house, wharf, &c. Large garden well stocked with fruit, and 15 acres of fine grass, shaded with fine ornamental trees, and a large number of choice fruit trees. The place will be let for the Summer season, or for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the village and depôt, with 17 or 32 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with large shade and ornamental trees, and fruit trees in full bearing of the choicest kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the out-buildings are good. Apply at No. 773 Broadway, or to CHAS. P. HOLMES on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depôt. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE WITH THREE and a half acres of good land attached, situated in the village of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., eight miles from Middletown, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. On the premises is a blacksmith-shop, barn, and other out-buildings; fruit of all kinds. For particulars inquire of A. J. PITTS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., HAMFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLS, GOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONCENTRATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the superiority OF THEIR WORK and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; CHARLES ZEBLEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. GRIFFEN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 5 WASHINGTON-ST., New-York, Oct. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$2,000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSINESS purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address, stating with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, up stairs, from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 till 12.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be collected by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary JaneJenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GERHARD against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIJAH B. HOLMES, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, BOLTON F. STROTHER and the wife of the said Bolton F. Strother, called MARY, for the purpose of this action, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their residence, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, Action No. 2.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o13-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 25 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM* RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

A. T. JONES' SONS, NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, Manufacturers of French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Double-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 80 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $4

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 09	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., on 25th October. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, as follows, and no other:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 4 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8:45 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 11 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 1:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.

WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Ira Harris;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks,

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined upon by said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State; specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of contracting each loan, and shall be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all debts within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. They shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 17th inst., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business will please attend.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 36 VALUABLE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND COLTS.—On THURSDAY next, the 20th October, at 10½ A. M., at the Millhill farm, opposite the Bonaparte grounds, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold 36 valuable stallions, brood mares and colts, consisting of thoroughbreds, half-breds, and trotting stock, the property of A. Maillhard, Esq.

Among the stallions offered the following are especially recommended to the notice of breeders:

Hermès, 7 years old, 15¾ hands, by *Mariner*, out of the celebrated queen of the turf, *Fashion*.

Joseph, 9 years old, by *Hermès*, out of *Patsey Anthony*.

New-Jersey, 4 years old, by *Geo. M. Patchen*, out of *Patsey Anthony*, a magnificent colt, over 16 hands, and promising very great speed and bottom.

Trains leaving Pier No. 1, N. R., at 6, and Cortlandt-st. at 7 A. M., arrive at Bordentown at 9:15 and 9:38.

COUPER HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A nice coupée, built by Mix; a pair of strong and enduring bay horses, and a good harness sold for want of use. Apply at Stable 53 West 18th-st.

LECTURES.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
ON TO-MORROW

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Death of Senator Broderick—Additional Particulars.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

A portion of the Press here is filled with the charge that Mr. BRODERICK's death was the result of a conspiracy; that it had been agreed for weeks before he fell that he should be put out of the way; and that Judge TERRY was put forward, to challenge him, merely to carry out a predetermined programme. No evidence has been presented to show that there was any such fiendish conspiracy to seek Mr. BRODERICK's death. That the latter was hated for his political sentiments is undoubtedly true. That there are men in California who saw him in their way, and who rejoice in the tragical event which removed him from their path, I confess with shame on the part of the State; but that even these plotted for his death—except in so far as all the abettors of duels conspire to murder—I do not believe. There never was cause for a duel in this case, even if the bloody code were admitted to be a justifiable resort of civilized men. But this horrible tragedy sprang naturally enough out of the political rancor of the late campaign, in which the deceased indulged as freely and as unfortunately as many another. Recognizing, as he did, the false code—which commits men to violations of the most sacred obligations to God and man in the name of "honor"—it was to have been expected that Mr. BRODERICK would be challenged by some of those whose deadly passions he aroused in the heat of political strife. The mistake that he made was in allowing himself to be forced into a fight—or in failing to avail himself of the ample opportunity afforded him to secure an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with Judge TERRY. The fact that he did not do this, in no degree relieves the latter; but how much room is there for regret that Mr. BRODERICK failed in the moral courage necessary to refuse a challenge to mortal combat. I hear it said that he saw his error when it was too late to remedy it—when he was paying with his slow, ebbing life the penalty of the sad mistake.

I learn additional facts regarding the duel, which undoubtedly will come out at an early day, but have not yet appeared in print. The dueling correspondence which has appeared in the papers was published by the seconds of Judge TERRY. The seconds of Mr. BRODERICK decline making public any statement whatsoever at present. But I am informed that Mr. HAYES—who was a personal friend of both parties—only consented to act in the hope of being able to effect a peaceful adjustment of the affair. To this end he labored with unavailing zeal; and so also did Mr. MCKIBBEN. Judge TERRY at first prepared a peremptory challenge, which Mr. HAYES induced him not to send, but to substitute therefor a demand for the retractation by Mr. BRODERICK of the offensive language which he had used in regard to him at the International Hotel. Armed with this, and the assurance from TERRY that his language in regard to Mr. BRODERICK in his speech before the Convention last June was not intended to reflect upon his personal integrity, but applied solely to his political position, Mr. HAYES called upon the Senator, assured him that the matter could be amicably adjusted without a taint upon his honor, and besought him in view of the Judge's disclaimer, to withdraw his own offensive language. But all entreaty was in vain. Mr. BRODERICK refused to modify his language a feather's weight. What he had said he said, and persisted in it. The efforts of his own friends were equally fruitless; and the strictures upon Messrs. MCKIBBEN and COULTER because they did not effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulty are undoubtedly unjust in view of the facts as they will yet appear. Mr. BRODERICK ruled his own friends in this emergency with a rod of iron, refusing to be governed by their advice, and insisting upon going to the field rather than yield a hair. Indeed there can be little doubt that he was utterly reckless of his life. He set his fortunes upon the late campaign, upon which he entered in the full conviction that four-fifths of the people of the State were opposed to the Lecompton fraud and the Administration, and that he would be sustained. After months of severest labor upon the stump he found himself mistaken, defeated and politically disavowed by the people. The State, professedly free, he found wedded to Slavery, and indorsing all the villainy by which its power is perpetuated. This result humiliated and crushed his spirit into the dust; and in his agony of rage and desperation he preferred to die rather than live. There is no doubt that when he went to the field he did so with the strong presentiment that his life would be the forfeit; but the natural misanthropy of his life, intensified and congealed his every sensibility at this hour; and the haughty contempt for personal danger which ever characterized him stood by and aided in leading to his premature death.

That the duel was a fair one, so far as such a meeting ever can be fair, will, doubtless, be clearly established upon the trial of Judge TERRY. Mr. MCKIBBEN states distinctly that both the pistols used were precisely alike. In answer to the statement made by Mons. LOGOMBE, the gunsmith, who 'loaded Mr. BRODERICK's weapon, that one was lighter than the other, and that the Senator's was much more delicate on the trigger than the other—both Mr. BRODERICK's seconds declare authoritatively that the gunsmith did not tell them when on the ground, as he testified at the inquest, that there was any difference between the pistols used by Mr. BRODERICK and Judge TERRY, and that so far as their own careful examination of the weapons was concerned, there was no perceptible difference in the lightness of the triggers.

There was no trick in this affair—disgraceful enough as it was without any such incident. Judge TERRY *intended* to kill his victim; but he did it "fairly and honorably!" He took his own chances—not pleasant ones in presence of a man of his antagonist's nerve and skill; and he has survived, to suffer more misfortune than death would have entailed upon him. There was no conspiracy, except such as a duel always involves. Mr. BRODERICK was hated for his sentiments; but he was hunted to death because of his personally offensive and unfortunate mode of avowing and advancing them. This whole trouble in its personal aspects grew, as you know, out of a conversation in June last, between Mr. BRODERICK and a Mr. PERLEY, a former law-partner of Judge TERRY, meeting at the breakfast-table of the International Hotel. Mr. PERLEY publishes the following account of so much of that conversation as applied to the Judge. He says:

I was sitting at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, directly by the side of Mrs. Col. JAMES. Her husband sat on the other side of her. [This is the Col. CHAS. JAMES, formerly of Wisconsin, and well known at Washington.] Directly opposite sat SHLOSER and BRODERICK. I spoke to both politely as I took a seat, and then commenced a conversation with Mrs. JAMES.

BRODERICK then addressed himself to me as follows:

"Your friend TERRY has been abusing me at Sacramento."

I said: "What is it, Mr. BRODERICK?"

He replied: "The —— miserable wretch, after being *kicked out of the Convention*, went down there and made a speech abusing me. I have defended him at times when all others deserted him. I paid and supported three newspapers to defend him during the Vigilance Committee days, and this is all the gratitude I get from the —— miserable wretch for the favors I have conferred on him. I have hitherto spoken of him as an *honest man*—as the only *honest man* on the bench of a miserable, corrupt Supreme Court—but now I find I was mistaken. I take it all back. He is just as bad as the others."

I then spoke as follows: "Mr. BRODERICK, who is it you speak of as a 'wretch?'"

He said, "TERRY."

I said, "I will inform the Judge of the language you have used concerning him."

He said, "Do so; I wish you to do so. I am responsible for it."

I then said, "You would not *dare* to use this language to *him*."

He sneered at this, and echoed me—"*would not dare*."

I replied, "No, sir; you would not *dare* to do it, and you know you would not dare to do it, and you shall not use it *to* me concerning him. I shall hold you personally responsible for the language of insult and *menace* you have used."

Mr. A. A. SHLOSER, Mr. BRODERICK's friend, who was present at this conversation, makes the following statement in reply to Mr. PERLEY, viz.:

"Having read a statement in the Sacramento *Standard* of the 16th inst., it becomes my duty to the deceased to make such corrections of the same as I deem necessary to a proper understanding by the public, of the interview or altercation at the International Hotel on the 26th of June last.

I have no recollection that the word 'damned' was used by Mr. BRODERICK on that occasion; I sat directly on his right, and, if it had been used, I must have heard it. The whole language used by Mr. BRODERICK was in an under tone of voice, he (Mr. BRODERICK) reaching with his body across a narrow table in the direction of PERLEY. Mrs. SHLOSER, who sat on my right, did not hear what Mr. BRODERICK said on the occasion.

Mr. BRODERICK had but a few moments before read in the Sacramento *Union* the following offensive remarks of Judge TERRY at the Sacramento Convention:

'Who have we (asked Judge TERRY) opposed to us? A party based on no principle, excepting the abusing of one section of the country and the aggrandizement of another; a party which has no existence in fifteen States of the Confederacy; a party whose principles never can prevail among freemen, who love justice and are willing to do justice. What is it? A miserable remnant of a faction sailing under false colors, trying to obtain votes under false pretenses. [Applause.] They have no distinction they are entitled to; they are the followers of one man, the personal chattels of a single individual, whom they are ashamed of. [Great applause.] They belong, heart and soul, body and breech, to DAVID C. BROderick. [Laughter and applause.] They are yet ashamed to acknowledge their master, and are calling themselves, forsooth, Douglas Democrats, [Applause,] when it is known—well known to them as to us—that the gallant Senator from Illinois, whose voice has always been heard in the advocacy of Democratic principles, who now is not disunited from the Democratic party, has no affiliation with them, no feeling in common with them. Perhaps, Mr. President and gentlemen, I am mistaken in denying their right to claim DOUGLAS as their leader. Perhaps they do sail under the flag of a Douglas, but it is the banner of the Black DOUGLASS [great cheers,] whose name is FREDERICK, not STEPHEN. Gentlemen, as far as your nominations are concerned, it is my duty, and that of all Democrats, to acquiesce in the decision of the majority. I had aspirations myself, but the Convention have selected the men who, in their opinion were most fit to be nominated for the various offices in their gift, and I acquiesce in their decision, &c.'

When PERLEY retired from the table I expressed my regret at what had occurred, to which Mr. BRODERICK replied that he was provoked into it by the attack of Judge TERRY upon him.

I have been induced to make this statement only by the fact that Judge TERRY's friends have gone behind the record, which is shown by the correspondence to have contained all the language Judge TERRY had taken offence at.

Statements having been subsequently made that Mr. BRODERICK had used violent language in the presence of ladies, and I being a more intimate personal friend of his than Col. JAMES, who sat directly opposite to him at the table, the latter gentleman was requested to make a statement of what occurred, which was done, but not published.

Whoever reads the foregoing must feel satisfied that had both the principals in this affair been actuated by the least disposition to avoid a hostile meeting, the cause of quarrel would have been readily adjusted. They were not so actuated, and, as a consequence, a human life has been uselessly, wickedly and murderously thrown away.

It is understood that Mr. BRODERICK left behind him property to the value of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, and that by his will he gave $15,000 to be equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums, $10,000 to the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN, and the remainder of all his estate to the widow of his late friend, JAMES ESTILL, who, reputed wealthy at one time, left his family a few months ago in exceedingly moderate circumstances.

It is, perhaps, too soon to speculate upon the political consequences to grow out of the death of Mr. BRODERICK, but I must say that I do not believe it will dissolve the party of which he was the leader. On the contrary, it will give new and increased life to the movement against Slavery extension, and perhaps tend to a more thorough union of all the movements of opposition to the National Administration. Already the politicians are beginning to talk about the succession, and it is rumored that the Governor will appoint the Hon. FERRIS FORMAN to fill the Senatorial vacancy until the Legislative meeting in January next shall elect. Mr. WELLER at present is the most formidable candidate before the Legislature. Mr. DENVER is also a candidate, and will have many earnest friends; but the danger is that a combination will be formed between some two candidates for the disposal both of this vacancy and that to be created in March, 1861, by the expiration of Dr. GWIN's term.

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.

I regret to have another duel-murder to announce. At about 7 o'clock in the morning of 16th September, a duel was fought, at a place about five miles from San Andreas, between Dr. PRESTON GOODWIN and Col. WM. JEFF. GATEWOOD. Weapons used, rifles; distance, 40 yards. At the first fire Dr. GOODWIN fell mortally wounded, and died about two hours afterwards. The Hon. W. T. LEWIS and Major GLENN, for Dr. GOODWIN, and Capt. POPE and Martin ROWAN, for Col. GATEWOOD, acted as "friends." The telegraphic account of this murder says that "the principals displayed great bravery and gentlemanly deportment." The preliminaries were all arranged, and the parties ready for position by 7 o'clock, A. M. The principals are reported to have both appeared cool, and to have exchanged courtesies at the moment of taking positions assigned by the seconds. The word was given thus: "Are you ready? Fire! one, two, three." At the interrogative part of the sentence, each answered "I am." At the moment that the word "three" was about to be articulated, both sprung the triggers of their rifles. Dr. GOODWIN's hung fire, and he lost his shot. Mr. GATEWOOD's shot struck GOODWIN in the abdomen, ranging obliquely and downwards passing out of the hip.

Immediately upon Dr. GOODWIN's fall, Mr. GATEWOOD advanced toward him, extending his hand, and remarking, "Doctor, I am very sorry that this affair has terminated so—very sorry, indeed." To which the Doctor replied, "I am glad to know that you acted like a gentleman." GATEWOOD thanked him for his kind remark, and left the field in company with his surgeon.

Both parties were Democratic politicians—the deceased a Lecomptonite and the survivor an Anti-Lecomptonite. They quarreled prior to the late election, and engaged in a melee. GOODWIN was the challenging party, and he has paid the penalty of his act with his life. Both gentlemen were highly esteemed in the community. A San Andreas journal has the following apt remarks:

We might here, with much appropriateness, indulge in a moral essay upon the general evils of the duello, and prove, for the thousandth time, its utter incompatibility with the faith of a Christian; *but when the Supreme Judge of the State lays down his ermine to fight a duel; when a United States Senator does not think it so terrible to face the shot of an experienced marksman, at ten paces, as to look public opinion in the eye and incur its scorns, by refusing to accept a challenge; when society and the people lavish their favors and caresses upon those who have fought duels and honor them*—we see no recognized crime or violence to the Commonwealth in the act just perpetrated. If the people desire to put an end to the "code," let them say so in some unmistakable manner; but so long as the record stands as it does, and the public are more eager to scorn him who refuses than punish him who accepts a challenge, we cannot hold dueling as a very obnoxious exception to our public morality, whatever may be said and written under the impulse which some great or good man's fall gives to our sympathies.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The Overland Mail arrived here this evening, bringing California dates of the 23d ultimo.

The Agricultural Fair at Sacramento was largely attended from all parts of the State. Crowds of politicians were assembled there, and the canvass for the successor to the late Senator BRODERICK was already commenced. Gen. DENVER and Gov. WELLER appear to be the strongest candidates at present, but at least half a dozen others are striving for the place.

Mr. BRODERICK's estate was valued at $130,000, but is incumbered to the amount of $85,000. He left no will, and it was supposed that he had no relative; but two persons in San Francisco, named EDMUND WELSH and LUCY BROWN, claim the estate, being, as they assert, cousins in the second degree.

The Sacramento *Democratic State Standard* states, on the authority of a prominent Anti-Lecomptonite and warm supporter of the late Senator BRODERICK, that he, (BRODERICK,) while in his room at San Francisco, and just before receiving the challenge from TERRY, said he expected to receive challenges from Messrs. TERRY, GWIN and DENVER, severally, and that he expected to kill all three of them before leaving for Washington.

The Pacific Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from all the Pacific States and Territories, was in session at San Francisco, and very largely attended—JOHN BIDWELL, of California, President; EDWARD LANDER, of Washington Territory, and ALEXANDER PANKEY, of Oregon, Vice-Presidents. A vast amount of statistics and arguments in favor of the road itself, comprise the substance of the proceedings thus far; but it is believed that some action toward building the California portion of the road will be recommended before the Convention adjourns.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth says that Capt. SIMPSON and party reached that City yesterday morning from California *via* Camp Floyd. The Captain reported that his return route to California was better than the outward one. Both routes are two hundred and fifty miles shorter than the Humboldt River route, and of a much superior grade. He found plenty of water, wood, and grass. Capt. SIMPSON also, by direction of Gen. JOHNSTON, explored the new pass through the Unita Mountains, which will shorten Gunnison's route to Camp Floyd by about one hundred miles, and in case a pass is found through the Rocky mountains, directly east of Unita River, a route will have been obtained shorter than any route which now crosses the plains.

There had been at San Francisco no arrivals or departures since the sailing of the steamers on the 20th. Business was dull. The demand for goods from the country had improved somewhat, but importers were doing very little. A cargo of 8,000 bags of Rio Coffee, received by the ship *W. B. Scranton*, had been sold at auction at prices averaging $14 26½ per bag. Provisions nominal. Sugar heavy.

ARMY NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Island of San Juan—Our Troops at the Mercy of the British Fleet—Capt. Wallen's Command—Bayonet Exercise, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Since I last wrote all has remained quiet at the Island of San Juan. Col. CASEY has thrown up entrenchments and fortified himself, so that any attempt to storm his works would be met with a desperate resistance. Still he has but 600 men, while opposite to him are ranged five British vessels of war, with their guns bearing upon the island, and able, at any time, to land 1,200 men. They command, too, the whole shore of the island, and not a barrel of provisions can be landed for the use of the troops without their permission. Our troops could, therefore, be starved out in a week, and in a fortnight obliged to surrender from inanition. The policy of placing troops in such a position is a matter which Gen. HARNEY must settle with the Government.

When I sent my last letter, we were in great fear for Capt. WALLEN's command, which was reported to be cut off. Happily, however, all apprehension on this ground has been removed, as the expedition has been heard from. It had reached Salt Lake in safety, and seems to have had no serious difficulties with the Indians through whose country they passed.

The Indian Reservation which was attacked and broken up by the Snake Indians, has been reoccupied, Col. DENNISON, Indian Agent, left the Dalles for this purpose August 19, with a party of eight employes of the Indian Department, and some thirty armed Indians, including the chief, S. ROCKWHOTLEY. He carried tools and supplies for a partial restoration of the place. He will also have a reconnaissance made beyond the Des Chutes. The commanding officer at the Dalles has also been directed to station on the Reserve a detachment of fifteen men. This will give confidence to the Indians, and induce them to resume their employment.

A company of dragoons from Fort Walla Walla has been ordered by Gen. HARNEY to scour the country about the head waters of the Umatilla, Rock and Willow Creeks, to recover, if possible, the animals stolen from the Reservation, and cut off any straggling bands of Snakes which may be in the country.

Lieut. MULLAN has received an express from Fort Benton, with the pleasing intelligence that the steamer *Chippewah* had arrived at that point direct from St. Louis, with 280 tons of freight. Thus 800 miles of steam navigation have been added to that of the Missouri, making a distance now open to steamers from St. Louis, in this direction, of 3,000 miles, on the Eastern slope of the Continent. On this side we have steam, on the Columbia, in the same line, as far as the mouth of Snake River, leaving only a distance of land travel 600 miles. Over this Lieut. MULLAN is now pushing on his wagon road. On the 16th of August, this road had been completed as far as the Cœur d'Alene Mission, a distance of 199 miles from Fort Walla Walla. A party was at work on another piece of road, in advance—of 11 miles—which was to be finished by August 22.

The Indians on this route, up to Colville, give constant assurances of an entirely friendly feeling, and their chiefs constantly declare that they are free from all hostile intentions. These are the Pond d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokane, and Colvilles. Most of these tribes were taught a lesson last year by Col. WRIGHT's expedition, which will last them for some time. Still, Lieut. MULLAN finds that the mile poles which he sets up behind him are constantly removed.

Capt. REYNOLDS, (Third Artillery) with the Light Battery *en route* from Salt Lake, has reached Walla Walla. He had a train of emigrants, with some 200 wagons, under convoy. When they reached the Umatilla Valley, Col. WRIGHT, in command at Fort Walla Walla, hearing that the emigrants were in a destitute condition, forwarded three wagons loaded with provisions for their relief. The horses of the Battery were greatly reduced, and the train having been met by Capt. WALLEN's command some 250 miles this sides of Salt Lake, he supplied some fresh animals to aid Capt. REYNOLDS on his march. The Battery had reached Walla Walla, from whence Capt. REYNOLDS had shipped down the guns by water to Fort Vancouver.

At the neighboring post of Fort Vancouver, most of the troops had been withdrawn to occupy the Island of San Juan—"the debatable ground." The post is now occupied by a company of the Fourth Infantry, under command of Lieut. JOHN C. BONNYCASTLE.

The following changes of officers have been made:

Lieut. ROBERT JOHNSTON, (First Dragoons,) now stationed at Walla Walla, has been ordered with Company H to Fort Dalles.

Capt. THOS. JORDAN (Quartermaster) has been transferred from the Dalles to Steilacoom.

Capt. HENRY M. JUDAH, (Fourth Infantry,) with his company, has been transferred from Fort Vancouver to Steilacoom.

Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP (Third Artillery) has been ordered from the Cascades to the Island of San Juan, to take command of Company A, until the arrival of Capt. BECKWITH, who has been ordered to join it.

The troops in this Department are now paying great attention to bayonet exercise, an order having been received to that effect from Gen. SCOTT.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution as well as expel disease. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 15.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	101½	100	N. Y. Cent. R	s30 80¾
11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90 89	100		do	s10 80¾
3,000	Michigan 6s, '78 100	50		do	b10 80¾
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	do	s10 80½
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	94½	100	Mich Cen. Ra'd	s60 42¾
13,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs	74	20	do	s30 42¾
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1 m. s. f. con. bds	86	100	do	s30 43
1,000	La C. & M. l g bs	14½	105	do	43½
10	Bank of Commerce	99½	200	do	43½
5	Metropolitan Bk	110	5	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	16½
5	Atlantic Bank	93	20	do	16¾
10	Marine Bank	82½	150	do	17
100	Erie Railroad	s45	50	Pan. Railroad	s10 120¼
100	do	5½	100	Ill. Central R	68½
200	Harlem R	9½	200	do	68½
600	Reading R	b60 38½	100	do	68¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 73	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R	63¾
50	do	73½	250	Gal. & Chic. R	s60 74
50	do	73	50	do	s60 74¼
50	do	b60 73	150	do	74½
50	do	s60 72¾	798	do	74¾
100	do	s60 72	100	do	b60 74¾
50	do	72¾	250	do	b60 74¾
100	do	72½	100	do	b10 74¾
100	do	s30 72	150	do	s10 74¾
100	do	72¾	100	Clev. & Toledo R	84¾
200	N. Y. Central R	80¾	300	Chic. & Rk. Is. R	84½
950	do	80¾	200	do	b60 64½
100	do	b60 80¾	150	do	b60 64¾
1050	do	80¾	400	do	64¾
200	do	b30 80¾	300	do	s60 64
100	do	b7 80¾	550	do	s3 64½
300	do	b30 80¾	100	do	b10 64¾
100	do	s15 80¾	300	do	s10 64½

SECOND BOARD.

5000	Missou. St. 6s	s15 84¼	100	Harlem Railroad	9½
1000	Virg. St. 6s	94¾	100	Reading Railroad	37¾
2000	Ill. Cen. R. B's	85½	100	Mich. Cen. R	b7 43¾
22	Merchants' Bank	108	50	do	43¾
538	N. Y. Cen. R	80¾	100	M.S. & N.I.G.S.	b30 17
300	do	s30 80¾	100	Panama Railroad	120
100	do	b10 80¾	20	do	120¼
100	do	b7 80¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	b30 68¾
100	do	b7 80¾	100	Gal. & Ch. R	74½
100	Erie Railroad	5¼	700	do	b30 74½
650	Reading Railroad	38	100	do	s60 74¾
100	do	b30 38	100	do	74¾
50	do	37½	30	Ch. & R. I. R	64¼
100	do	b60 37¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R	5

MONDAY, Oct. 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was again moderate in the Import entries, and below last season in the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The Specie Export is made considerable by the receipt and transhipment during the week of half a million of Silver from the Pacific coast of Mexico. The total Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, is $2,322,366, against $2,225,931 same week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce $1,095,690, against $1,265,120 same week last year. The Export of Specie is as follows: Silver, $704,414; Gold bars, $193,754; Gold Coin, $532,719—together, $1,430,883, against $886,234 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,648,508, against $4,714,078 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Average of Specie, which stood $19,493,144 at the last Statement, is not likely to vary widely either way on the Average to be made up this afternoon. And the Average of Loans and Discounts will probably show a steadier movement than for the preceding fortnight, as the opinion obtains, on the Street, that the decline in this department has nearly or quite ceased for the present; though to keep up the movement while the income is so large as through October, some of the leading Banks during the week accepted longer date paper than usual of late. In consequence of this ease at Bank, the outside market for Money is rather lower, particularly for very prime lists of 4@6 months indorsed bills, which are done at 7 ₱ cent., and fair or single name paper at 8@10 ₱ cent. Some prime 30@60 day acceptances are done at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and the rule for Loans, repayable on demand, is 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions as low as 5½ ₱ cent. and as high as 7 ₱ cent. The market generally is steady and reliable, lending facilities to the Import trade for cashing long date paper made against sales of Foreign Merchandise, which reacted upon the Exchanges at the close of the week, advancing London to 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. for standard bills and 110 for transient Bank bills. The non-receipt of the California remittance, $1,883,470 of Sept. 20, delayed until last evening, by the accident to the *Star of the West*, was scarcely felt, as a disappointment on the Street. It will aid the Bank Average for the succeeding Monday, by which time the remittance of Oct. 5, to come by the *Baltic* will be due. The through trip is expected to be made from San Francisco in 18@19 days. The Vanderbilt Opposition, on the Atlantic side, was reconstructed a few days since, by the election of Messrs. VANDERBILT, MOSES TAYLOR, H. B. CLARK, M. O. ROBERTS and W. K. THORN as Directors of the "Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company," to employ the steamers heretofore in the United States Mail or Roberts line hence to Aspinwall in connection with Mr. VANDERBILT's ships on the Pacific side.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were.$195,910,000
Add two weeks in October.....6,437,772

Total to date.....$202,347,772
Against same time, 1858.....118,251,120

Increase to date over 1858.....$84,096,652
Increase to date over 1857.....10,845,157
Increase to date over 1856.....24,061,622

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 30th September.....$49,337,000
Add two weeks in October.....2,615,854

Total to date, 1859.....$51,952,824
Against same time, 1858.....48,718,571

Increase since Jan. 1.....$3,234,283

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September.....$57,928,000
Add two weeks in October.....2,160,784

Total to date, 1859.....$60,088,784
Against same time, 1858.....22,115,051

Increase since Jan. 1.....$41,973,735

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102¼@102¾		
New-York Central	78¼@80¾	@80¾	
New-York and Erie	5	@5¾	
Reading	39¾@41	@36	
Rock Island	63½@64¼	@63¾	
Michigan Guaranteed	16	@18@16¾	
Michigan Central	42¾	@43	
Toledo	19@21¾	@20@20¾	
Galena	71	@74¾	@74¾
Illinois Central	67	@68¾	
Panama	117¼@120¾	@119¼	@120¼
Pacific Mail	72	@73	@72¾
Missouris	83¾	@84¾	
Virginias	94¾	@94¾	
Tennessees	88¼	@89¾	@89
Illinois Central Bonds	84¾	@85¾	
Hudson River	35	@35¾	
Harlem Preferred	35¾	@36¼	
Delaware and Hudson	94¼	@94¾	

The Stock Market ruled generally firmer than at the close of the previous week, and a fair business was done, though unmarked by the decided speculative activity which obtained through the month of September. New-York Central rose early in the week from 78¼@80¾, and subsequently displayed much steadiness between 80¾@79¾, finally closing at 80¾ ₱ cent. Several of the Western Stocks also improved 1@2 per cent., and in the case of the Galena 3¼@3¾ per cent from the lowest point the week before. At the termination of business on Saturday afternoon the general tone of prices was weakened, partly by the heavy fall in Reading, which stock, failing to be supported in Philadelphia, is rather indifferently treated here. In Panama shares a rise of 3 ₱ cent. was established, while in Pacific Mail the usual wide fluctuations were again felt. The Stock on Friday was 74, on Saturday large sales on sellers' option 72½@72, and cash transactions at 73@72½, finally closing at 72¾ per cent. In Hudson and Harlem there was an improved feeling, and for the State Stocks a better demand, though these scarcely advanced with the accumulating interest. Tennessees are about 1 per cent. better. The Governor in his biennial message states the entire liabilities, of every nature, at $16,643,606, of which only $3,844,606 is comprised in the direct or old Public Debt. The regular issues to the Railroads of 6 ₱ cent. Bonds (the same dealt in on our Stock Exchange) amount to $10,348,000, for which the State holds a first and exclusive lien—the practice of second mortgages being almost unknown to the Tennessee Roads—on 1,034 miles of finished Railway, or at the rate of $10,000 ₱ mile. The Governor states that the Companies have paid each instalment of interest upon the State Bonds promply at maturity. He recommends the passage of a law fixing a day upon which the entire Sinking Fund of each year shall be paid. This will obviate the necessity of more than one settlement with each Company annually, and secure the collection of sums sufficiently large for investment. If Companies continue to pay their Sinking Fund as they have done heretofore, the present mode of investment will extinguish the entire Railroad debt of the State before maturity. The aid of the public credit by the indorsement of the State amounts to $2,364,000 on the 236 miles of railway, 35 miles of which being in the State of Arkansas, opposite Memphis, in the direction of Little Rock, are first aided by the City of Memphis, whose Bonds for $350,000 bear the indorsement of the State. The Governor adds that as most of the internal improvements (new as well as old) to which the aid of the State is pledged are completed, or far advanced towards completion, it is confidently believed that the prospective liabilities of the State in aid of these works will not far exceed three millions of dollars. We annex a summary of all the liabilities of the State:

On Six ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1868, to Bank of Tennessee	$1,000,000
On Five ₱ Cents., 1863, Union Bank	125,000
On Five ₱ Cents., 1868-74, to Turnpikes	1,228,356
On Five ₱ Cents., 1868-74, to old Railways	835,250
On Six ₱ Cents., State capital, &c	656,000
Total direct	$3,844,606
Loaned to Railways, $10,000 ₱ mile	10,348,000
Indorsed to Railways, $10,000 ₱ mile	2,364,060
Loaned to other objects	87,000
Total liabilities	$16,643,606

In Railway Bonds, there was a firmer demand for Illinois Construction 7 per cents; Hudson and Harlem Mortgages, New York Centrals, and for all the Bonds of the Erie Company, the Convertible issue of 1862, selling on Saturday, at 24½—the best bid previous to the plan of the new Direction being 17 per cent. The second Mortgage brought 74 per cent. Michigan Southern Mortgages are weaker for the second issue.

The following is the treasure list of the mail steamer *Star of the West*, arrived yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. In addition to this she landed for New Orleans, at Key West, $264,000 in silver and gold:

Amer. Ex. Bank	$172,000	R. Meader		8,500
Wells, Fargo & Co	269,500	Jas. Huckins		8,000
Freeman & Co	44,780	A. Belmont		112,000
Butcher & Bro	20,000	Jas. Patriok & Co		84,000
T. J. Hand & Co	3,000	Conroy & O'Connor		10,400
J. H. Cogbill	24,409	C. Kelly & Co		81,930
A. F. Tilton	3,200	Rosenbaum & Co		16,000
Howland & Aspin'll	6,550	Z. Einstein & Bro		20,000
Taffee & McCahill	52,058	P. Naylor		12,000
W. Seligman & Co	40,500	Roberts & Morrison		13,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	45,000	Jennings & Brews'r		12,000
Ballin & Sunder	35,000	Wm. Meyer		3,741
Schuble & Bros	30,000	Chas. W. Crosby		17,500
H. Cohn & Co	30,000	N. G. Fish		7,000
Ross, Falconer & Co	22,578	Harbeck & Co		7,600
J. B. Newton & Co	21,063	Richd. Patrick		73,200
W. Heller & Co	21,000	Duncan & Sherman		150,580
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	25,000	Janson, Bond & Co		40,000
J. Strauss & Bro	50,376	Metropolitan Bank		17,000
Treadwell & Co	17,000	Wm. Hoge & Co		35,000
J. B. Weir	13,454	Eppinger & Co		7,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	13,000	Neustadter Bros		22,900
Turner Bros	9,500	Order		43,150
D. Farchhainer	6,260	Vonsecht, Schmilinsky & Co		27,260
John Phelan	6,000	Freeman & Co		5,000
R. S. Wade	5,000	Jas. Shindler		500
Keeley, Byrne & Co	4,200	Mora Bros, Navarro & Co		2,256
J. G. Parker & Son	4,000			
A. Rich & Bro	12,000			
J. Heller & Bro	11,750			
Meader & Adams	15,000	Total		$1,883,670

In the interexchanges between the City Banks on Monday at the Clearing House, a package of bank notes ($6,500) made up as from the Metropolitan to the Republic, failed to be accounted for on final settlement, and the place where and person through whom the fraud or robbery was committed, yet remain undiscovered.

We understand that by common consent the managers of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie have advanced the freight charge on Flour from the Lake to City five cents the barrel, and a more general moderate advance on low class freight is not improbable as business improves from the West.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1858.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	37,130	1,293,919	38,554	1,352,723
Schuylkill—Canal	39,156	976,401	39,674	1,031,669
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,405	380,624	14,231	463,415
Lehigh Valley—Canal	28,841	687,233	31,692	784,475
Scranton South	11,703	403,995	10,977	475,000
Scranton North	2,730	114,618	3,508	151,500
Penn. Coal Company	20,885	505,638	18,923	566,792
Delaware and Hudson Co.	11,853	274,044	19,360	453,312
Wyoming—Canal South.	—